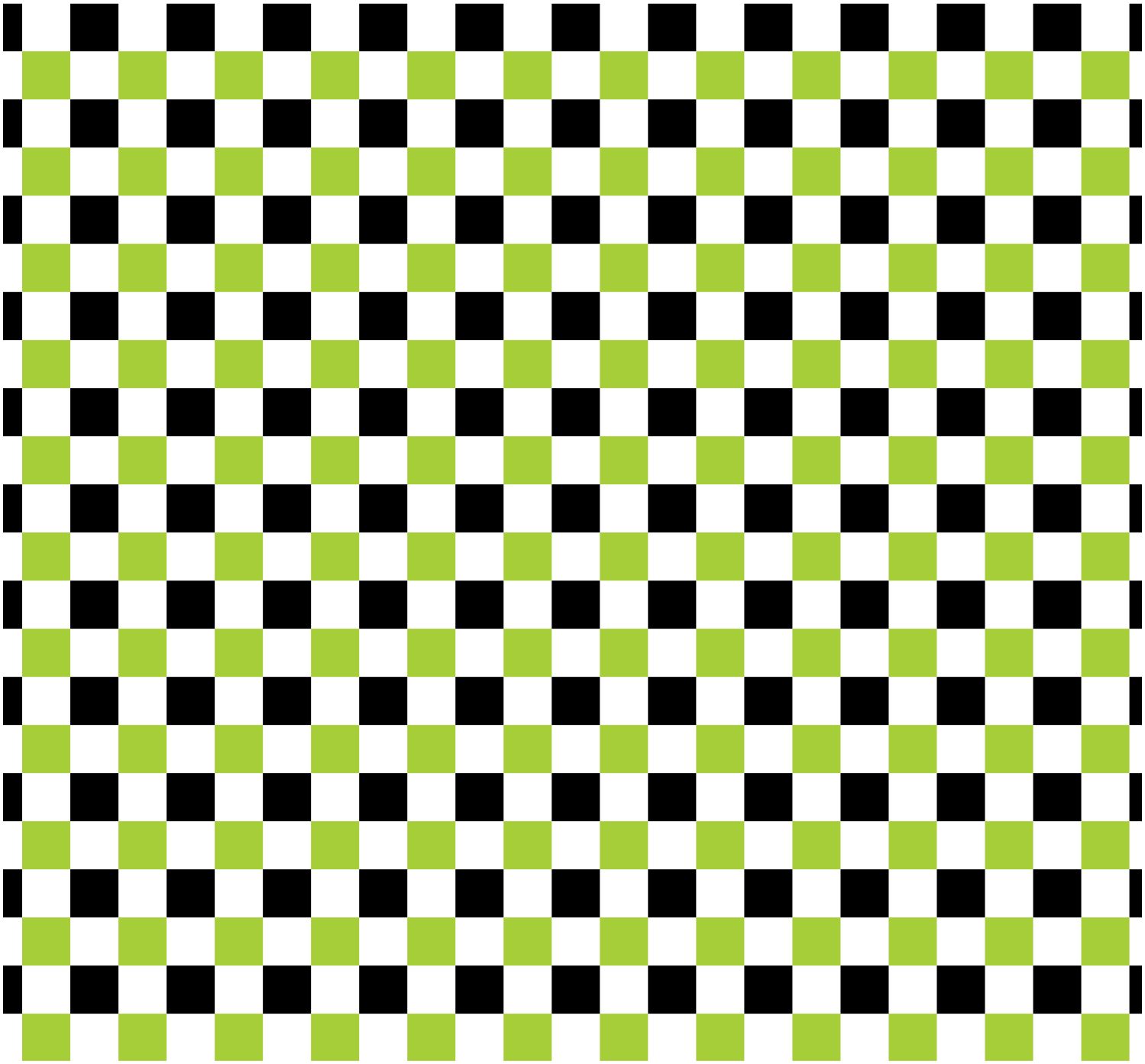
ASSOCIATION OF PARENTS OF DISAPPEARED PERSONS (APDP)
AND JAMMU KASHMIR COALITION OF CIVIL SOCIETY (JKCCS)



Annual Review of Human Rights situation in Indian administered Jammu and Kashmir

(January to December 2019)

ANNUAL HUMAN RIGHTS REVIEW 2019

A Review of Human Rights situation in Jammu and Kashmir

Association of Parents of Disappeared Persons
and
Jammu Kashmir Coalition of Civil Society
The Bund, Amira Kadal, Srinagar-190001, Jammu and Kashmir
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Annual Human Rights Review 2019 is annual review of Human Rights in Jammu & Kashmir. It summaries key human rights issues facing Jammu and Kashmir.

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1. Executive Summary

This report on the situation of human rights in Indian administered Jammu and Kashmir (henceforth J&K) covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2019.

The year 2019 will be remembered as a landmark year in the annals of J&K's chequered history as the last vestiges of J&K's limited autonomy were permanently revoked by the Government of India on August 5, 2019. The decision was taken unilaterally without any consultation with the people of Jammu and Kashmir in violation of Article 1.1 of ICCPR, which lays down that, "All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development." The government of India not only did not consult with people of J&K or their representatives in a decision which they regard as 'beneficial for the future of J&K' but threw the entire leadership – both pro-India and pro-resolution political leaders in jail. The decision was also accompanied by a military siege in which nearly one hundred thousand troops were deployed in the state – especially in Kashmir valley, manning streets, alleys and all major city and town squares. A strict curfew was enforced accompanied with a total communication blockade – in which all mobile phone services, internet services, and postal services were shut. Reports of allegations of mass arrests, torture, killings, use of excessive force, harassment and intimidation emerged soon after the abrogation of Article 370 which this report documents.

Violence in J&K in 2019 saw similar trends as witnessed during the last decade. The year witnessed the killings of at least 366 killings in different incidents of violence.

The year witnessed extrajudicial executions of at least 80 civilians in J&K, besides killings of 159 militants and 129 armed forces.

Among 80 civilians killed in 2019, 12 are women.

In 2019, as in the past, children continued to be victims of state violence in J&K as 8 children were killed in various incidents of violence. Besides becoming victims of extra-judicial executions, children also faced illegal and unjust detention, ill-treatment, including torture, at the hands of armed forces during detention and fear of further reprisals.

The year also saw targeted violence against non-local workers post the abrogation of Article 370 on August 5, during which at least 14 non-local workers were killed by unidentified gunmen and several others were injured.

Out of the 80 civilians killed this year, 19 were killed by armed forces, 17 were killed in cross LOC shelling between Indian and Pakistani armed forces (We have not been able to ascertain the number of killings of civilians in Pakistan administered Kashmir.) While 28 civilians were killed by unidentified gunmen, 6 were killed by militants, 7 were killed in explosions, one person died after being allegedly hit by a stone and one person (a non-local) died in cross-firing between armed forces and militants.

While the government of India has refused to acknowledge any civilian killing, the documented cases of killings by JKCCS and APDP post August-5 at the hands of state forces state otherwise. JKCCS and APDP have been able to document at least six killings at the hands of the Indian armed forces following the abrogation of the Article 370 on August 5.

The use of pellet shotguns, first introduced in Kashmir 2010, continued throughout 2019. The excessive use of force by the Indian armed forces, especially the firing of pellets and teargas shells resulted in at least 6 deaths in 2019. This year 4 people died due to pellet injuries and 3 died due to inhalation of excessive tear and pepper gas.

Continuing with the policy of "operation all out", that has been going on in Kashmir since 2017, Indian armed forces carried numerous encounters with militants in different areas leading to killings, severe injuries and destruction of civilian property. A total of 87 encounters took place in Jammu and Kashmir leading to killings of 150 militants and 29 personnel from Indian armed forces and J&K Police.

In 2019, at least 195 Cordon and Search Operations (CASOs) and Cordon and Search Operations (CADO's) were conducted in J&K which resulted in the killing of 159 militants. The frequent instances of CASOs have led to multiple human rights violations of the civilian population, including harassment, molestation, detention and use of excessive and indiscriminate force.

According to the data compiled by JKCCS and APDP, at least 87 encounters took place between Indian armed forces and the militants following CASOs in the year 2019. During CASOs, vandalism and destruction of civilian properties was reported through-out the year.

While the Government of India claimed in Parliament on November 20, that '5,161 persons were detained since August 5 out of whom 609 were under detention while rest were released', - there is no clear statement on how many were booked under PSA. As per data obtained by JKCCS and APDP through J&K High Court Registry, as many as 662 fresh Habeas Corpus petitions (challenging detentions under PSA) were registered in 2019 out of whom the majority (412) were registered post August 5, 2019.

There continued to be no trace of the fate of more than 8000 disappeared persons in Jammu and Kashmir and the families of these victims suffer incessantly as the Government and its institutions could not provide any relief to these families. Neither any enquiry nor any policy has been introduced to establish truth behind the thousands of victims of enforced disappearance in Jammu and Kashmir.

The abrogation of the Article 370 has also lead to the winding up of various Commissions including the Jammu and Kashmir State Information Commission (SIC) and the Jammu and Kashmir State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) and Consumer Commission. This again has led to the closure of the information and justice sought by people which in turn lead to the continual denial of justice to the people.

In the year 2019, the judicial processes have not resulted in adjudication of any human rights violation cases, either leading to prosecution of any perpetrators or ordering of any serious inquiries on the human rights violations. The orders of the Jammu Kashmir High Court have been subservient to the Executive, even in the cases where preventive detention orders were quashed, the police on their own reasoning determined whether the detainee has to be released or re-arrested in another detention order.

In 2019, several restrictions were put in place on the pretext of maintaining law and order and in the name of "national security". Restrictions on movement and assembly were imposed 9

times this year till July 31, under Section 144 Cr.P.C in different areas of J&K. In the morning of August 5, a strict curfew was imposed in J&K including in Ladakh. While curfew was lifted from Ladakh and Jammu regions after a few days, it remained in effect in Kashmir for longer period of time and was lifted in a phased manner. But the restrictions under Section 144 continued. Pertinently, the state authorities invoke Section 144 Cr.P.C. to stop people from assembling for press conferences, seminars, book/report releases, etc. Permissions from government (District Magistrates) prior to organising any event are required. The intention of the legislation of Section 144 Cr.P.C. was to provide "temporary" provisions to ensure the maintenance of public order and safety in urgent and grave circumstances. However, since 1989, Section 144 Cr.P.C. has been permanently in place in Kashmir. The permanent imposition of Section 144 is a clear violation of fundamental rights and manifests how India has imposed permanent state of emergency in J&K.

In 2019, media continued to be at the receiving end of the pressure, intimidation and harassment by the authorities, with several incidents of beating and thrashing of journalists. Besides physical assaults, journalists in 2019 also faced reprisals for filing stories on contentious issues.

Following a precedent set in the previous years, the government trampled people's right of religious freedom in the disguise of maintaining peace and order. In 2019, no prayers were allowed in the historic Jamia Masjid for 24 Fridays. The Jamia Masjid was kept under complete lockdown from August 5 to December 18, for 19 consecutive weeks. During the month of *Ramadhan*, congregational prayers on two Fridays were not allowed. A centuries old tradition of *Khoja Digar*, a special prayer held at Naqshband Sahab shrine in old Srinagar City, was disallowed for the first time this year on November 2. On the occasion of Eid Milad, which is traditionally celebrated in Kashmir by thousands of people observing night long prayers in Hazratbal shrine, only a small gathering of people was allowed as restrictions were put in place to prevent people from reaching to the shrine and assembling in large congregation.

In 2019, the right to access information continues to be severely restricted in J&K as part of the ongoing counter-insurgency measures by the government of India as there were 55 instances of internet blockades recorded in the year 2019. Prior to the August 5 decision of the Indian government to revoke Kashmir's autonomy, internet services were blocked a total of 54 times from January 1, 2019 to August 4, 2019. However, on the intervening night of August 4 and 5 –the government enforced the **55th** internet shutdown of the year and which to date is the longest running (149 days till 31st December 2019) internet blackout not just in Kashmir but in the entire world.

Serious cases of sexualized torture and gendered violence were reported post August 5. *The Independent* reported on September 1 a case of torture from Parigam area in Pulwama district in south Kashmir. Mohammad Yasin Bhat and 11 other men were detained during the cordon and search operation and tortured. They were stripped naked and kept in a queue on the main road. All of them were electrocuted in their genitals. When the physical torture ended, they were made to lie face down on top of each other, in a pile. Many cases of gender based violence were reported during cordon and search operations and night raids post August 5, some of which have been documented by JKCCS and APDP.

In J&K, the destruction of civilian properties by armed forces personnel during encounters or while dealing with the protestors have been normalized. In the last few years – especially

since 2016, the reports and allegations of destruction of property by armed forces shows no decline. While in the first quarter of 2019, at least 18 cases of destruction of civilian properties were reported in Jammu and Kashmir, in the next three months of April, May and June instances of destruction of civilian properties began to be reported less due to unknown reasons. Due to the restrictions and communication blockade enforced on August 5 by the authorities, the allegations of destruction and vandalism of civilian properties by armed forces during night raids were not reported. However, while surveying several areas in many districts of Kashmir valley, where it was possible to visit in light of restrictions imposed post August 5, people generally complained of destruction and vandalism of civilian property by forces personnel. JKCCS and APDP has documented several cases of vandalism and destruction of civilian properties at the hands of armed forces.

Kashmiris living in India – be it students, businessmen or professionals, continue to remain prone to all kinds of harassment from state forces, right-wing student groups and from general public. In 2019, at least 43 incidents of attacks on Kashmiris across India were reported throughout India, with 42 of them alone in the first quarter of 2019, in the aftermath of the Pulwama bomb blast in which around 48 Indian soldiers were killed.

In 2019, five political activists, and one relative of an elected Sarpanch, were killed in various incidents of targeted violence in J&K. While two were from Peoples' Democracy Party (PDP), the rest of the three belonged to BJP, RSS and Congress respectively.

Violence against persons with disabilities continues to be report in J&K. In 2019, there was one reported incident of a mentally challenged person in Kashmir shot at and injured by armed forces. In the data compiled by JKCCS and APDP, in the last sixteen years i.e. from 2003 to 2019 at least eighteen killings of persons with mental disabilities were witnessed in Indian administered Jammu and Kashmir.

In the months following the abrogation of Article 370 on August 5, several incidents of violence against non-local workers occurred in J&K. In these violent incidents, as many as 14 non-local workers, who were mostly drivers, were killed by unidentified gunmen. Among the 14 killings - 11 were shot dead, two killed in grenade explosions and one person died in cross firing. This was, perhaps for the first time, that in one year over ten non-locals were killed in violence in Kashmir.

The incidents of grenade explosions at public places continued this year. In 2019, in 15 incidents of grenade explosions at public places four civilians were killed while 160 were injured.

Similar to last year, the trend of suicides and fratricides among Indian armed forces stationed in J&K saw an uptick as this year, 19 armed forces committed suicide while 3 CRPF personnel were killed in a fratricidal incident by a CRPF trooper in Udhampur district of Jammu.

2. Statistics of Human Rights

Year 2019	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Civilian Killed	02	05	14	05	11	06	03	07	02	16	05	02	**80**
Militants Killed	17	22	19	11	27	24	08	12	05	09	05	00	**159**
Armed Forces Killed	08	60	15	03	04	18	05	05	04	04	02	02	**129**
Total Number of Encounters	09	09	12	07	14	15	05	03	04	05	03	01	**87**
CASOs	33	21	37	21	30	35	12	Only 06 CASO's reported from Aug to December					**195**

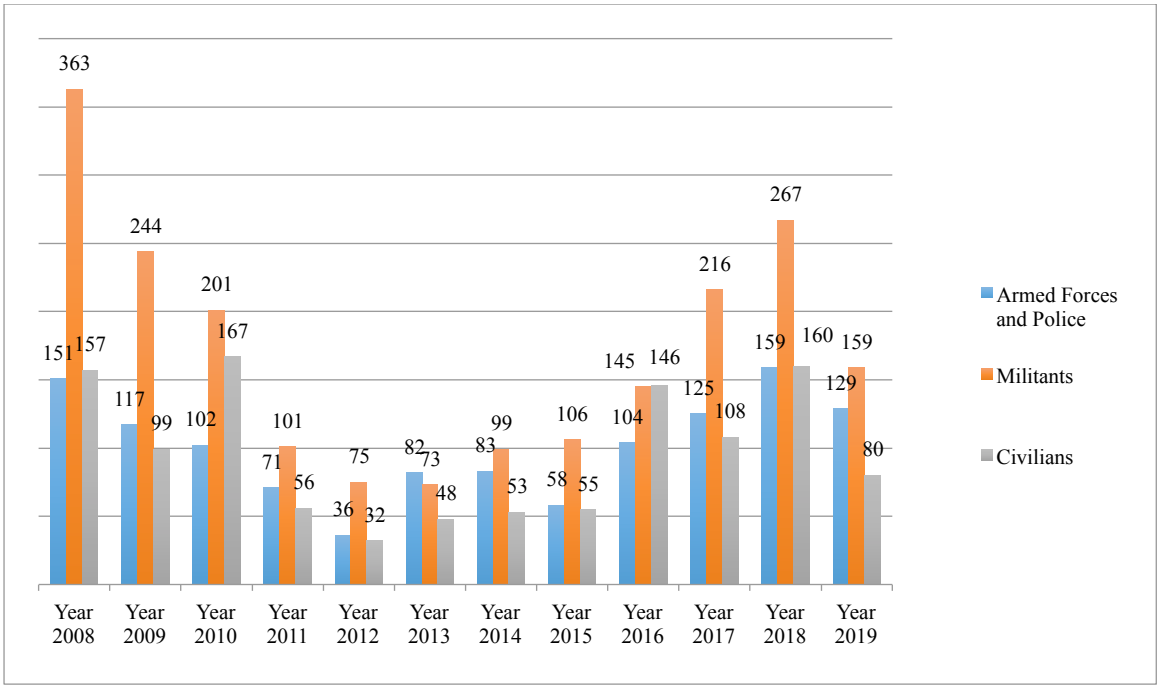
3. Violations

I. Extrajudicial Executions

Since the onset of armed conflict in J&K in 1989, the first victims of violence have always been civilians and extra-judicial executions have been integral to the structure of violence of the Indian state in perpetrating its militarized domination. 2019 marks the thirtieth year of the ongoing armed conflict in J&K and yet there has been no end to the extra-judicial executions of civilians at the hands of both state and non-state forces. JKCCS and APDP data reveals that over the last decade from 2008 to 2019 at least 1161 civilians were killed in an extra-judicial manner in Kashmir and this year too the extra-judicial killings have continued. *(See Table 1).*

Table 1 – Killings from 2008 to 2019

Year	Armed Forces and Police	Militants	Civilians	Yearly Total
2008	151	363	157	671
2009	117	244	99	460
2010	102	201	167	470
2011	71	101	56	228
2012	36	75	32	143
2013	82	73	48	203
2014	83	99	53	235
2015	58	106	55	219
2016	104	145	146	395
2017	125	216	108	449
2018	159	267	160	586
2019	129	159	80	366
Total	**1217**	**2049**	**1161**	**4427**



The year 2019 saw the continued trend of extra-judicial killings of civilians in J&K, particularly in the Kashmir valley, with eighty civilians killed. As in the past, none of the killings saw their perpetrators being punished or even brought before a court of law. In one killing of a school teacher Rizwan Pandit from Pulwama, who was tortured and killed in police custody in March 2019, the government ordered a judicial enquiry but besides making false promises of delivering justice. The government has failed, as usual, in assigning responsibility and bringing the perpetrators to book. This has ensured continued impunity for state armed forces and yet again proved that all local judicial mechanisms have not only failed in delivering justice but have become, over a course of thirty years of armed conflict, a tool of entrenching fatigue and hopelessness among those fighting court cases on behalf of the victims.

While extra-judicial killings of civilians in 2019 saw a downward trend, the pattern has remained the same. Civilians continue to be the direct target of the armed forces as well as, are seen at par with armed militants, as data has shown.

Out of the 80 civilians killed this year, 19 were killed by armed forces, 17 were killed in cross LOC shelling between Indian and Pakistani armed forces (We have not been able to ascertain the number of killings of civilians in Pakistan administered Kashmir.) While 28 civilians were killed by unidentified gunmen, 6 were killed by militants, 7 were killed in explosions, one person died after being allegedly hit by a stone and one person (a non-local) died in cross-firing between armed forces and militants. *(See Table 2 for Month-Wise break up of civilian killings in 2019)*

Table 2 – Month Wise Killings in 2019

Month	Armed forces	Militants	Civilians	Total
Jan	8	17	2	27
Feb	60	22	5	87
Mar	15	19	14	48

April	3	11	5	19
May	4	27	11	42
June	18	24	6	48
July	5	8	3	16
Aug	5	12	8	25
Sep	4	5	2	11
Oct	4	9	17	30
Nov	2	5	5	12
Dec	2	0	2	4
Total	129	159	80	366

The year also saw targeted violence against non-local workers post the abrogation of Article 370 on August 5, during which at least 14 non-local workers were killed by unidentified gunmen and several others were injured.

The different modes of killings this year are also shown in a table below.

Table 3 – Modes of Killings

Month	Bullets	Explosions	Littered explosives	Hit by stone	LOC shelling	Tortured to death	Pellet	Tear Smoke (Suffocation)	Drowned	Total
January	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
February	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
March	7	2	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	14
April	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	5
May	9	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	11
June	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
July	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
August	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	8
September	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
October	12	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	17
November	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
December	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Total	**45**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**17**	**2**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**80**

The perpetrator wise break up of civilian killings in 2019 is given in a table below.

Table 4 – Perpetrator break up of civilian killings

Month	Armed Forces/Police	Militants	LOC shelling	Unidentified Gunmen	Littered explosives	Cross firing	Hit by stone	Total killings
January	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	**2**
February	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	**5**
March	2	2	4	6	0	0	0	**14**
April	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	**5**
May	5	2	0	3	1	0	0	**11**
June	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	**6**
July	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	**3**
August	4	0	0	2	0	1	1	**8**
September	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	**2**
October	0	0	5	12*	0	0	0	**17**
November	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	**5**
December	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	**2**
Total	**19**	**6**	**17**	**33**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**80**

The Line of Control (LOC), dividing the erstwhile region of Jammu and Kashmir, into Indian and Pakistani administered Jammu and Kashmir saw a massive upsurge in violence in 2019. The February 2019, a suicide attack on a CRPF convoy in Pulwama district of South Kashmir, which killed at least 48 CRPF troopers saw a brisk response from Indian government blaming Pakistan for the attack and thus the LOC became a site of tension. The cross-LOC shelling this year has resulted in the death of at least 17 civilians in J&K.

The date-wise instant of each civilian killing is given below:

1. On January 4, Saramjeet Singh son of Nanak Singh of Khasipora, Tral area of Pulwama district was shot dead by unidentified gunmen in village Khasipoa, Tral. Saramjeet was brother of a Sarpanch. .
2. On January 11, Hemraj, an army porter was killed in cross LoC shelling in Sunderbani sector in Rajouri.
3. On February 2, Ishrat Muneer,23, daughter of Muneer Ahmad, a student from Dangerpora, Pulwama district was shot dead from point-blank range and the killing, recorded on camera, was circulated on social media.Her family said that Ishrat on January 31 left home for studies but didn't return on time.When her family members searched for her they did not find any trace of her till it were informed that their daughter had been found dead in a Shopian village with gunshot wounds on her body.
4. On February 6, a 13-year-old boy, Junaid Bilal son of Bilal Ahmad of Rahmoo area of pulwama district with his friend was injured after fiddling with a grenade that went off in Pulwama district of south Kashmir five days back, succumbed to his injuries at SKIMS Srinagar. Junaid Bilal and Sharafat Bashir were injured while fiddling with the explosive device when it went off near Rohama, Pulwama. They were taken to PHC Rohama where from they were shifted to district hospital Pulwama. Later, Junaid was referred to SKIMS.
5. On February 12, Suhail Ahmad Wani, 15, son of Sanaullah Wani of Anderhama, Dragmulla area of Kupwara district was killed in a mysterious blast at Anderhama area of north Kashmir's Kupwara district. Officials said that a blast occurred inside a shop at around 3:55 p.m. at Anderhama village in Drugmulla in which a 15-year-old Suhail Ahmad Wani son of Sonaullah Wani died on the spot. The blast, believed to be an IED, exploded with a bang and damaged the shop (general store) as well and created panic in the village.
6. On the intervening night of February 17 and 18, forces from army, Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) 55 BN and Special Operation Group (SOG) jointly cordoned off Pinglina village to conduct search operation to track down the militants about whom they had inputs. The joint forces entered many residential houses including the house of Mushtaq Ahmad Bhat ,49, son of Muhammad Sultan Bhat of Pinglena area of Pulwama district. After searching his house mushtaq was taken along by the forces human shield to search other houses. In the meanwhile gunfight broke out between the militants and the forces. After the encounter was over Manzoor was also found dead.
7. On February 28, Amina Aktar was killed and two persons including an off-duty army man injured in cross LOC firing and mortar shelling along the Line of Control (LoC) in Poonch and Rajouri districts. The deceased was identified as 32-year-old Amina Akhtar.
8. On March 1, a CRPF officer was among four armed forces, including two cops, were killed in Babagund Langate north Kashmir's Handwara in a gunfight between armed

forces and militants. A civilian was also killed during clashes that erupted around the encounter site. Four civilians were also injured. Amid the gunfight, protests broke out between youth and forces around the site in which a civilian Waseem Ahmad Mir son of Mohammad Akbar Mir of Sagipora, Handwara was killed. Medical Superintendent District Hospital Handwara Dr Ajaz confirmed the killing of civilian saying Mir had bullet injury and arrived dead to hospital.

9. On March 1, three members of a family were killed after a shell "fired from across the border" landed and exploded inside their house in Jhullas area of Poonch district in Jammu province. The deceased include a woman and her son and daughter, the woman's husband was wounded in the incident. The deceased were identified by officials as Rubina Kousar wife of Muhammad Younis, her nine-year-old son Faizan and five-year-old daughter Shabnam were killed, while Mohammad Younis (the woman's husband), son of Mohammad Aslam, sustained injuries.
10. On March 7, a civilian was killed and 32 others were injured in a grenade blast at General Bus Stand at Jammu. The deceased civilian a non-local was identified as Mohammad Sharik, 17, son of Intzar of Kalyanpur, Uttarakhand. Police blamed HM for carrying out the blast while the militant organizations accused the secret agencies.
11. On March 8, another injured civilian succumbed to his injuries received in Jammu grenade blast on March 7 taking the tool to two deaths. The deceased was identified as Mohammad Reyaz, 32, of Mattan, Anantnag.
12. On March 13, a 25-year-old man, who had deserted the army, was killed by unidentified gunmen in Pulwama. The slain was identified as Showkat Ahmad Naik, son of Muhammad Yousuf Naik, a resident of Pinglena village in Pulwama district. He was shot from point-blank range and died on the spot.
13. On March 14, an unknown gunmen shot dead a civilian in Gulzarpora area of Awantipora in south Kashmir's Pulwama district. Police identified the deceased as Manzoor Ahmad Lone, 40, son of Ghulam Mohammad Lone of Dogripora village. Lone suffered serious bullet wounds and died instantly, reports said.
14. On March 18, a civilian was shot dead by unidentified persons in Tral area of Pulwama district. The slain man was identified as Mohsin Ahmad Wani, son of Ghulam Ahmad Wani, a resident of Reshipora area in Tral. Mohsin, as per police reports, was shot at outside his house in Reshipora.
15. On March 19, a 29-year-old post-graduate in Physics, Rizwan Assad Pandith son of Asadullah Pandith of Awantipora was killed in Special Operation Group (SOG) custody after being subjected to heinous forms of torture. Rizwan died as he failed to bear the torture, which was heinous in nature. The medical examination of Rizwan's body shows serious torture injuries that led to his death.
16. On March 20, an Uri resident who was injured in cross-border shelling earlier this month succumbed to his injuries at SKIMS hospital in Srinagar. The deceased was identified as Riyaz Ahmad Khatana, son of Sardar din Khatana, resident of Kandi Barjala hamlet in Kamalkote, was injured when he was hit by a mortar shell fired by Pakistani forces on March 10.
17. On March 21, Atif Mir, 12, son of Mohammad Shafi Mir of Hajin area of Bandipora district got killed after being taken hostage by militants during an encounter in Hajin village of Bandipora district.
18. On March 27, Militants shot dead a 24-year-old youth in Kachdoora village of in Shopian district after abducting him and another youth from Shopian's Bemnipora area. Soon after the killing, a video of the killed youth, identified as Tanveer Ahmad of Bemnipora, went viral on social media in which Tanveer was heard saying that he had informed government forces about the presence of militants in Gadapora, a

neighbouring village of Bemnipora.

19. On March 30, a 35-year-old Arjumand Majeed Bhat alias Raju Mistry of Khawaja Bagh, Baramulla was shot dead by unidentified gunmen inside his shop in Baramulla town. Arjumand was running a medical shop.
20. On April 1, in cross LOC shelling, a BSF officer and two women including a minor girl were killed and 25 others including six force personnel and 19 civilians wounded in Poonch district. The deceased have been identified as Sobia Shafiq,5, daughter of Mohammad Shafiq of Bandi Chechian, Poonch and Shujaat Bi of Balnoi, Mendhar area of Poonch district.
21. On April 4, a panchayat member who was critically injured after being shot by unidentified gunmen at in south Kashmir's Kulgam district on April 3 evening succumbed at a hospital in Srinagar. The deceased has been identified as Abdul Majeed Dar, who was formerly associated with the Peoples Democratic Party, succumbed at around 11:30 pm at SMHS hospital in Srinagar.
22. On April 9, a Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) leader and his SPO were killed in by unidentified gunmen, police claimed were militants, in an attack in Kishtwar, Jammu. The slain leader was identified as Chanderkant Sharma of Kistwar .
23. On April 11, Ovais Ahmad Mir, 12, son of Mushtaq Ahmad Mir of Mandigam village of Handwara was shot with pellets while he was playing in a field near a polling booth on the day of Ist phase of Parliamentary elections. Some boys had pelted stones on the polling booth and in retaliation the forces had targeted the children playing in the field.
24. On May 4, a senior leader of Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) was shot at and killed by suspected militants at his residence in Verinag area of south Kashmir's Anantnag district. The slain 60-year-old has been identified as Gul Muhammad Mir alias Attal Gul Mir of Nowgam village in Verinag.
25. On May 13, Arshid Ahmad Dar, 23, son of Ghulam Mohammad Dar of Chenabal Pattan was seriously injured in police action while people were protesting against rape of a minor girl by a local youth in Sumbal, Bandipore in north Kashmir. He succumbed to his injuries on May 15.
26. On May 16, Rayees Ahmad Dar, 28, son of Jalal-ud-Din Dar of Pakharpora, Budgam, temporarily living in Dalipora village of Pulwama was killed near encounter site. The father of the victim claimed that his sons were taken by army to flush out militants during Cordon and Search Operation (CASO) and during the military operation one of his sons Rayees Ahmad got killed while another son Younis was injured. While on the same day in a separate incident one Ishtiaq Ahmad Wani, 24, son of Abdul Dawood Wani of Hendew area of Shopian district was killed during the encounter. The family of Rayees accused forces for his killing in cold blood.
27. On May 8, Irfan, a PDP activist along with another person namely Muzafar Ahmad Bhat were injured after a group of militants took the duo from their chemist shop in Zainapora towards a nearby orchard and fired upon them. Irfan succumbed to his injuries on May 16.
28. On May 16, a man was shot dead during midnight hours in Bhaderwah area forcing authorities to impose restrictions to avoid law and order problem. The deceased was identified as Nayeem Shah of Mohalla Qilla. He was shot at by gunmen at Nalthi Pul area of Bhaderwah.
29. On May 23, brother of an active Hizb militant was shot dead by unidentified gunmen, in Naira area of southern Kashmir's Pulwama district. The slain has been identified as Zahoor Ahmad Sheikh, a resident Naira village in Pulwama district and brother of Hizb militant Irfan Ahmad Sheikh.

30. On May 27, an unidentified gunman shot dead a 39-year-old man at Babagund area of Handwara in north Kashmir's Kupwara district. Reports said that gunmen fired on Abdul Majeed Shah son of Ghulam Hassan Shah outside his home, leaving him critically wounded. Shah was immediately removed to a nearby hospital and he succumbed on the way. On the same daya teenager was killed and another critically injured in a mysterious explosion in the border area of Gurez in north Kashmir's Bandipora district. Police sources said 16-year-old Amjad was killed and Ishtiyaq Ahmad was critically injured when they fiddled with an explosive device while playing in a forest near Chuntiwari village.
31. On May 29, a civilian was killed by armed forces in Shopian during CASO. The slain civilian was identified as Sajad Ahmad Parray son of Ali Mohammad Parray of Buderhama, Shopian.
32. On May 31, two Hizbul Mujahideen (HM) militants including a commander and their alleged 'associate' as claimed by police were killed in a gunfight with troops in south Kashmir's Shopian district. The slain civilian was identified as Jasim Ahmad Shah of Malnad- Sugan.
33. On June 2, Mehran,22, son of Mehraj ud din Banday of Solina area of Srinagar died in a local hospital due to pellets injuries in his head. Mehran had received these injuries during a protest a year ago.
34. On June 3, Sajad Ahmad of Kulgam district succumbed to his injuries after he was shot by the forces during the encounter. A police official told media that two militants and their 'active' associate, who were travelling in a Tavera cab jumped a check-post set up by Army's 44 RR at Moolu Chitragam village at around 11 PM on June 02. However, People at the native village of Sajad told Greater Kashmir that the deceased was a driver and was seen at his village Sunday evening before he left his home with a vehicle. In a separate incident on the same day, fnknown gunmen shot dead a man in Pantha Chowk area on Srinagar outskirts. The deceased was identified as Sameer Ahmed Wani, 32, son of Mohammad Yousuf Wani of Khunmouh at Pantha Chowk.
35. On June 5, unknown gunmen barged inside the residential house of Nageena Jan wife of late Mohammad Yousuf Lone of Kakapora area of Pulwama district and opened fire upon her. In the incident, Nageena suffered critical bullet wounds and died instantly while as another person namely Jalaludin Bhufanda also suffered bullet injuries.
36. One June 17, Dheeraj Raj (45), who was a member of Village Defence Committee killed his wife, Urmila Devi (42), an SPO, and subsequently committed suicide at their residence in Bashal Shamthi in Kastigarh tehsil today afternoon. After hearing gunshots at about 12 noon, the locals informed the police, who immediately rushed to the spot and shifted the duo to a local hospital, where both were declared as brought dead.
37. On May 18, Nasir's body was spotted by locals' hours after his disappearance. The body was badly tortured with three bullet holes. Nobody has seen how Nasir was beaten and later killed but the circumstantial evidence made his family suspicious of armed forces role since the area was under forces siege and the encounter was going on in Marhama village in Ananatnag district.
38. On July 1, Sameer Ahmad Ahangar, 25, son of Mohammad Yousuf Ahangar of Jalal Sahib, Baramulla succumbed to his injuries after hewas shot by unidentified gunman on June 30.
39. On July 29, a 10-day-old infant, injured in heavy shelling by Pakistani troops along the Line of Control (LoC) in Poonch district, died at a hospital. The infant, his mother Fatima Jan (35) and another civilian Mohammad Arif (40) were injured when mortar

shells fired by Pakistan hit their village in Shahpur sector. They were rushed to district hospital Poonch, where the minor succumbed to injuries, police said.

40. On July 31, Rahmi Begum, 50, of Gurez area of Bandipora district succumbed to her injuries after she was injured in cross LOC shelling in Gurez sector.
41. On August 3, Mujeed, a non-local, was killed in cross firing between militants and armed forces in Shopian encounter. The encounter took place in Pondshan village of Shopian district.
42. On August 5, Usaib Altaf Marazi, 17, son of Altaf Marazi, a student of 12 standard in Boys Higher Secondary School Palpora, resident of New Colony Palpora Srinagar was seen by boys chased and beaten by CRPF personnel till he fell into the river due to which he dies.
43. According to Fehmida's family, on August 9, youth were protesting against abrogation of Article 370 and imposition of clampdown in Bemina area of Srinagar district. It was around 6:40 pm, police resorted to heavy tear smoke shelling, hurled pepper gas grenades and other smoke shells to disband the protestors. The clashes were happening just outside Fehmida's house. Fehmida wife of Mohammad Rafiq of Firdous colony, Bemina died after she inhaled excessive tear smoke and pepper gas fired by police to disperse the protesting youth in the area.
44. On August 17, Mohammad Ayoub Khan, 57, resident of Baripora Chowk, Safa Kadal area of Srinagar downtown find himself choked when CRPF personnel fired indiscriminately teargas and pepper shells on people assembling to protest the CRPF highhandedness in reaction to minor stone pelting incident in the area. The CRPF personnel were camped at Baripora Chowk
45. On August 22, Abdul Gaffar Wani,65, son of Abdul Sattar Wani of Galwanpora, Hyderpora died after he inhaled tear gas when there was clashes going on in the area.
46. On August 26, a truck driver dies after being hit by a stone during a protest in Ananatnag and two persons were injured during protests elsewhere. The driver was identified as Noor Mohammad Dar, 42, of Zradipora, Uranhal locality.
47. On August 27, two nomads were killed, officials said, by militants in the higher reaches of Tral in south Kashmir after they were abducted from their Dhoka, a temporary shelter. The slain were identified as Abdul Qadir Kohli and his cousin Manzoor Ahmad Kohli of Rajouri, Jammu.
48. On September 4, Asrar Ahmad Khan son of Firdous Ahmad Khan, 11th class student of Elahi bagh, Soura succumbed to his injuries. Asrar was hit by a teargas shell and received pellets while he was playing cricket in a playground at Elahibagh area of Srinagar downtown on August 6. The teargas shell fire by CRPF personnel hit him in his head and pellets on his face leaving him critically injured. The boy was not part of any protest.
49. On September 6, body of Riyaz Ahmad Tikrey son of Salim ud din Tikrey of Bandi, Handwara, Kupwara was brought home dead from a local police station where he was kept for four days, after his arrest by police from his home in connection with a protest post abrogation of Article 370 and 35 A. Police told his family he had committed suicide but lack convincing theory to back their claim. However, the condition of the body speaks itself of torture death.
50. On August 30, Ghulam Rasool Dar was shot dead in his shop at Parimpora area of Srinagar district.
51. On October 10, an army porter, Ishtiyaq Ahmad son of Hakeem Ahmad of Mandiyan, Kamalkote got killed in cross LOC shelling in Uri sector of Baramulla district.
52. On October 14, a non-local driver identified as Sharief Khan from Rajasthan was fired in his head by unknown gunmen, police claimed were militants, in Sindoo-Shirmal

village of Shopian district in south Kashmir. The driver was shot when he was busy in loading fruit boxes in his truck.

53. On October 15, Shameena of Noona Bandi, Poonch was killed in cross LOC shelling in Shahpur sector in Poonch district.
54. On October 16, Charanjeet Singh, a non-local fruit dealer was shot dead by unidentified gunman in South Kashmir. Another non-local labourer identified as Sati Kumar of Chhattisgarh was shot dead by unidentified gunman in Neehama village of Pulwama district.
55. On October 20, one civilian and two army men were killed in cross LOC shelling in Karnah sector of Kupwara district. In the shelling many houses got damaged and people moved to safer places. The slain civilian was identified as Mohammad Sidiq Joo of Gundishot, Kupwara.
56. On October 24, two truck drivers were shot dead and their trucks were set on fire by unidentified gunman at Chitragam village of Shopian district. One of the deceased has been identified as Mohammad Illyas of Alwar, Rajasthan while the identity of other deceased could not be ascertained. On the same date Hamida Fatima wife of Reyaz Ahmad of Hajitaran village of Kupwara district was killed and two other civilians got injured in cross LOC shelling in Keran sector of Kupwara district.
57. On October 28, unidentified gunmen shot dead a truck driver identified as Narian Dutt of Reasi, Jammu at Bijbehara area of Anantnag district.
58. On October 29, five non locals were killed by a group of unidentified gunmen in south Kashmir's Kulgam district at their rented accommodation at Katrusoo village of Kulgam district. The deceased were identified as Kamar ud din Sheikh, Mursalin Sheikh, Rafiqu Sheikh, Rafiq Sheikh and Nayem ud din Sheikh. All the slain were the residents of West Bengal. Police blamed militants for carrying out the attack while militants neither owns nor disowns its role. The West Bengal chief minister urged to probe the attack. On the same date a civilian identified as Muhammad Yousuf Khan, 65, son of Khan Wali Khan of Thali Dudi village in Machil sector of Kupwara sector got killed in cross LOC shelling while seven others got injured.
59. On November 4, one civilian identified as Rinku got killed and four persons including a woman and three SSB personnel were injured when unknown persons hurled a grenade at busy Hari Singh High Street, Lal Chowk Srinagar. The civilian, a non-local, who died on-spot, was a toy seller.
60. On November 8, a civilian identified as Fayaz Ahmad Khan succumbed to his injuries. Fayaz was injured in a grenade blast on November 4, at Hari Singh High Street area of Srinagar district.
61. On November 13, Mehraj-ud-Din Zargar, a shopkeeper of Kawarnag, Tral village of Pulwama district was shot dead by unidentified gunmen. Police blamed militants for the killing.
62. On November 26, two civilians were killed when militants allegedly attacked, using grenade and firing, on a "Back To Village" programme in south Kashmir's Anantnag district. The slain were identified as Peer Rafiq, a panch and block president of Congress, of Larkipora, Anantnag and Sheikh Zahoor, an employee of govt. agricultural department.
63. On December 3, a woman and a minor boy were killed and nine others injured in cross LOC shelling that took place in Shahpur and Kirni sectors in Poonch. The slain were identified as Gulnaz Akhtar, 35, and Shoaib Ahmad, 16, both residents of Poonch district.
64. On December 25, Naseema Begum, 22, daughter of Ikhlaq Ahmad Khatana of Churunda, Uri lost her life in intense exchange of fire and shelling along LoC in north

Kashmir's Uri.

District-Wise Break Up

In 2019, the highest number of civilian killings were yet again recorded in the four South Kashmir districts of Pulwama with 12 killings, Anantnag with 5 killings, Shopian with 5 killings and Kulgam with 2 killings – with a total of 24 killings. The North Kashmir districts of Baramulla (3 killings), Kupwara (6 killings) and Bandipora (3 killings) jointly recorded 12 civilian killings and the Central Kashmir district of Srinagar recorded 8 civilian killings. Jammu district witnessed 3 civilian killings, while Poonch witnessed 9 killings and Rajouri witnessed 4 killings. Districts of Doda, Kishtwar, and Reasi witnessed one killing each.

While 14 civilians killed in 2019 were non-locals and belonged to different states of India, the addresses of two civilians was not known.

Name of District	Number of Civilian Killings
Pulwama	12 Killings
Shopian	05 Killings
Anantnag	05 Killings
Kulgam	02 Killings
Baramulla	03 Killings
Bandipora	03 Killings
Kupwara	06 Killings
Srinagar	08 Killings
Jammu	03 Killings
Reasi	01 Killing
Rajouri	04 Killing
Doda	01 Killing
Kishtwar	01 Killing
Poonch	10 Killing
Total Killings	**64 Killings**

Extra-judicial Executions of Women and Children

Women and children continue to be the direct victims of violence in J&K. Among 80 civilians killed this year, 12 were women – most of whom fell victim to the cross-LOC shelling.

Children too fell victims to the ongoing violence in J&K as at least 8 children were killed in 2019.

Extra-judicial Executions post Abrogation of Article 370 by armed forces

With the abrogation of Article 370 by Government of India on August 5, the entire state of Jammu and Kashmir was put under a military lockdown. A severe curfew was enforced. All communication channels – mobile phone, landline phone, postal services and internet services were shutdown. Thousands of people, both political leaders and civilians, were arrested and lodged in makeshift jails and those who were booked under the internationally condemned law Jammu & Kashmir Public Safety Act (PSA) were imprisoned in jails outside Jammu and Kashmir. The government of India has refused to acknowledge any civilian killing, but the documented cases of killings by JKCCS and APDP post August-5 at the hands of state forces state otherwise.

JKCCS and APDP have been able to document at least six killings at the hands of the Indian armed forces following the abrogation of the Article 370 on August 5. While some of these killings were reported by international media, a few killings have not been reported. Another incident that was not reported in media but which JKCCS and APDP is currently pursuing is the killing of three youth from Kupwara district of North Kashmir in an alleged 'road accident' near JVC hospital in Bemina, Srinagar on August 5, 2019, which according to the family members of the deceased was caused by the use of tear-gas shell by the state forces. We have not recorded these 3 deaths as part of the civilian killings as we are still investigating the circumstances and further details of these killings. The names of the three youth are 1) Syed Firdous Shah son Syed Yaqoob Shah of Kachhama-Kupwara 2) Mustafa Chechi son of Abdul Rashid Chechi resident of Hajibal, Sarkuli, Kalaroos-Kupwara, and 3) Shabir Ahmad Barra son Abdul Majid Barra resident of Sarkuli, Kalaroos-Kupwara.

The recorded extra-judicial killings of civilians at the hands of Indian armed forces are presented in a table below *(See Table no 3 for Post August-5 Civilian Killings by Armed Forces)*.

Table 3 - Post August-5 Civilian Killings by Armed Forces

Name	Age	Parentage	Address	Occupation	Date of Killing	Alleged Agency	Circumstances
Usaib Altaf Marazi	17	Altaf Marazi	New Colony Palpora Srinagar	Student 12th standard	05-08-19	CRPF	Beaten and pushed into the river later dies
Fehmida	34	W/o: Mohammad Rafiq	Firdous Colony of Bemina, Srinagar	Housewife	09-08-19	Police	Dies after inhaling mixture of teargas and pepper smoke fired by police while dealing with protestors
Mohammad Ayoub Khan	57		Baripora Chowk, Safa Kadal		17-08-19	Police	Suffocated after inhaling teargas and pepper smoke fired by police to disband the protestors
Abdul Gaffar Wani	65	Abdul Sattar	Galwanpora, Hyderpora, Srinagar		22-08-19	Police	Suffocated after inhaling teargas

Asrar Ahmad		Firdous Ahmad Khan	Elahi Bagh, Srinagar	11th Class Student	04.09.19	CRPF	Injured on August 6 due to pellet and tear gas shell. Succumbed to injuries on September 4.
Riyaz Ahmad Tikrey	30	Salim ud Din Tikrey	Bandi, Handwara, Kupwara	Labourer	06.09.19	Police	Family alleges Riyaz was tortured and killed in police custody.

II. Encounters

Continuing with the policy of "operation all out", that has been going on in Kashmir since 2017, Indian armed forces carried numerous encounters with militants in different areas leading to killings, severe injuries and destruction of civilian property. A total of 87 encounters took place in Jammu and Kashmir leading to killings of 150 militants and 29 personnel from Indian armed forces and J&K Police.

The situation that emerged consequent to these encounters lead to the killings of 10 civilians. On February 1, a 12-year-old boy, Sharafat Bashir, along with his friend Junaid Bilal, picked up a live shell from an un-sanitised encounter site in Drabgam Pulwama. The shell blasted in his hand causing lethal injuries resulting in his death on February 6. Mushtaq Ahmad, resident of Pinglena, Pulwama was killed in an encounter on February 18. While the official statement said that Mushtaq was killed when he was caught in the crossfire during the encounter, his family members said that he was taken by the armed forces and used as human shield when they were searching the houses. On March 1, an 11-year-old boy, Atif Ahmad was killed after being taken hostage by militants during an encounter in Hajin village of Bandipora district. He was killed along with the two militants who were present there, when the armed forces blasted the house.

Apart from the vandalization and destruction of civilian houses that has become a common feature of encounters, on April 17, ex-chief Minister J&K, Mehbooba Mufti accused the Indian armed forces of using chemicals during encounters to mutilate dead bodies of militants.[1]

The frequency of encounters decreased after August 5, when all the communication systems including mobile and internet networks were blocked throughout Jammu and Kashmir. Of the total 87 encounters, 73 took place before August 5 leading to 129 militant killings and 14 after August 5 leading to 31 militant killings. Most Kashmiris believe that the communication blockade lead to the disruption of the information network, which the Indian armed forces have been utilizing for getting information about the movement of militants, thus resulting in the decreased rate of encounters post August 5. In a statement on December 11, the Special Director General of CRPF said that post August 5, the focus of the forces was in maintaining law and order "but now the complete focus of CRPF, Army and the Police is on anti-militancy operations."[2]

[1] Mehbooba claims army using chemicals to 'disfigure' militant bodies, NC says clarify please. The Print. April 18, 2019
[2] Anti-militant operations decline in Valley post Aug 5. Rising Kashmir. December 11, 2019
[2] Anti-militant operations decline in Valley post Aug 5. Rising Kashmir. December 11, 2019

While the State agencies repeatedly made statements that the rate of infiltration on the LOC increased post August 5, no indicators on ground suggested that. Not only was there a steep decrease in the number of encounters, no major militant related activities were reported post August 5. One possibility of the decrease in numbers could be that the militants have been deliberately lying low and not carrying out activities. Significantly, intelligence about a major militant attack was made as the basis for issuing the advisories to the tourists and pilgrims to leave Kashmir days before August 5 clampdown.

III. Cordon and Search Operations (CASOs) and raids

Cordon and Search operations (CASOs) have been a common feature of Indian Army's counter-insurgency measures in Kashmir since early nineties. The frequency of CASOs declined in mid 2000s but saw a massive resurgence after 2016 uprising. Between January and July 2019, 189 CASOs were reported throughout J&K. After the February 14 attack on Indian armed forces' convoy, South Kashmir districts witnessed massive crackdown in the form of CASOs and raids, during which hundreds of young men were tortured and detained illegally.

Post August 5, the local media stopped reporting CASOs. Since August, only 6 CASOs were reported. A massive CASO that received the media attention was launched in Ganderbal on September 28. This CASO was carried in the upper reaches of Gangbal forest area in Ganderbal district for about 17 days when it was finally called off on October 15 after no militant presence was found. During the operation elite para-troopers and service choppers were used to track the militants.

However according to a media report, in September, locals of Gulmarg in North Kashmir's Baramulla district - which is located at a close distance from the Line of Control, reported that nearly 400 'cordon and search' operations were carried out by armed forces from 5 August to early September.

The modus operandi of these operation changed post August 5. While these operations are meant for tracing militants or intimidation of people, they were predominantly used as a tactic of spreading fear among the population. Armed forces were accused of widespread torture, sexual violence, harassment as well as loot and theft of cash and gold jewellery during CASOs and raids.[3]

IV. Arbitrary, administrative arrests and illegal detentions

The arbitrary and administrative detentions continue to be used by the government in J&K, mainly to suppress dissent and disallow counter political opinions and viewpoints. The Jammu & Kashmir Public Safety Act,[4] 1978 (PSA) is the most common law used to place under preventive detention any dissenters who espouse the cause of Kashmir's right to self-determination or question and criticize the State's conduct in Kashmir. It has been used to target human rights defenders, journalists, pro-freedom political leaders, suspected members of armed opposition groups and people involved in protests, including minors.[5] It is used to keep people "out of circulation".

[3] Imprisoned Resistance: 5th August and its Aftermath.
[4] http://jkhome.nic.in/psa0001.pdf
[5] https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IN/DevelopmentsInKashmirJune2016ToApril2018.pdf

The use of PSA and other administrative mechanisms to keep people under continued detention was frequently used in 2019, especially after the abrogation of Article 370 by government of India on August 5.

While the Government of India claimed in Parliament on November 20, that '5,161 persons were detained since August 5 out of whom 609 were under detention while rest were released', - there is no clear statement on how many were booked under PSA. As per data obtained by JKCCS and APDP, as many as 662 fresh PSA detentions were registered in 2019 out of whom the majority (412) were registered post August 5, 2019. *(See Table 4)*

Table 4 – Habeas Corpus Petitions filed in J&K High Court

Total number of Habeas Corpus petitions filed before J&K High Court in 2019	**662**
Total number of Habeas Corpus petitions filed before August 5, 2019	**250**
Total number of Habeas Corpus petitions filed post August 5, 2019 (post abrogation of Article 370)	**412**
Total number of PSA's quashed in 2019	**8, including of 3 minors**

The above data has been procured from the J&K High court registry.

About 43 politicians were held in detention in Sher-i-Kashmir International Convention Centre (SKICC) Srinagar in the lead up to August 5. While some were released in the following months, others were shifted to the MLA Hostel. There were also about 58 cases of house arrests of prominent political leaders and in the same time period in Srinagar. In other districts, reports of Dak Bungalows being used as detention centres emerged, although specific data from these districts is not known to us.

Between January and June, at least 25 people were booked under the Public Safety Act (PSA), including but not limited to many of the prominent activists of JeI, as well as JKLF chief Yasin Malik. 14 of those booked under PSA occurred in the three-month period of April to June 2019. Those booked under the PSA include Hurriyat (G) district president Bandipora Sheikh Danish Mushtaq, Hurriyat (G) senior leader and District President Kulgam Muhammad Ramzan Sheikh, and Zonal president of the banned Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF) Noor Muhammad Kalwal. It is pertinent to mention that Syed Ali Shah Geelani, Chairperson of Hurriyat Conference, completed 10 years under house detention this year without any formal legal process being followed. Besides, senior Hurriyat leader Mirwaiz Umar Farooq has been under house detention on and off since the summer of 2016.

Notably, on 21 May, the High Court quashed the detention order of Muslim League Chairman, Masarat Alam Bhat and directed the government to release him from preventive detention "if not required in any other case". In his plea, Bhat had challenged his 37th detention order, which was issued against him by District Magistrate on 13 November 2018.

In addition to many Hurriyat and pro-Independence activists being detained and put under house arrest throughout the year, mass arrests of Jamaat-e-Islami (JeI) and Jammu & Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF) activists took place after these two organizations were banned by the Government of India earlier this year under Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA). Nearly 150 people, mainly from the Jamaat-e-Islami Jammu and Kashmir including its

President Dr. Abdul Hamid Fayaz, were detained during the intervening night of 22 and 23 February.

The High Court, on 3 June, quashed the detention order of prominent cleric and Vice-President, Jamiat Ahlihadith, Mushtaq Ahmad Veeri who was booked under Public Safety Act in March this year. In addition, the court quashed detention orders of Tariq Ahmad Tantray, Irfan Ashraf Dar and Akhter Rasool Lone, all from Reban Sopore, and Ahmad Dar of Old Town Baramulla.[6]

Pertinently, on 12 June 2019, Amnesty International India released a report titled *"Tyranny of a 'Lawless Law'"*. The report, which deals with the phenomenon of detention without charge/ trial under the J&K Public Safety Act, recommended that the government of J&K repeal the Public Safety act as well as any other legislation that facilitates the use of administrative detention.

District	Total PSA's	Post 5 August Cases	Pre 5 August-Cases	Disposed Off	Disposed Off Post 5August	Disposed Off Pre 5 August	Date/ Case Not Mentioned	Petition not known
Anantnag	42	23	19	8	0	8	-	3
Badgam	62	32	30	10	0	10	-	3
Bandipora	26	14	12	8	0	8	-	1
Baramulla	95	51	44	16	1	15	-	4
Ganderbal	11	9	2	2	1	1	-	0
Kulgam	66	44	22	6	0	6	-	4
Kupwara	64	37	27	6	1	5	-	9
Pulwama	105	62	41	26	0	26	2	10
Ramban	1	0	1	0	0	0	-	0
Shopian	59	34	24	12	3	9	1	3
Srinagar	87	70	18	13	4	9	1	15
Others	17	11	7	9	4	5	-	0
Total	**635**	**387**	**247**	**116**	**14**	**102**	**4**	**52**

Table 1.1 The above table is a district wide compilation of PSA cases from 2019

Table 1.1 is a district wide compilation of PSA cases for the year 2019 of which the highest number of PSA cases (105) were observed in Pulwama district and the lowest number (1) was observed in Ramban district. The table also points towards an obvious trend of spike in the number of PSA cases post the abrogation of Article 370, Article 35 (A) and the removal of statehood of Jammu and Kashmir on August 5. These form 60% of the total cases as per the data. Prior to this date the number of PSA cases disposed off were 102 as opposed to 14 cases post August 5.

[6] https://www.greaterkashmir.com/news/front-page-2/hc-quashes-psa-detention-of-mushtaq-veeri-4-others/

A final list of 635 PSA cases (check **Annexure 1**) was compiled for the year 2019 through information gathered from the RTI filed by JKCCS and APDP in Jammu and Kashmir High Court along with extensive field work conducted. We are treating this data cautiously as we anticipate a more number of cases, which are yet to have surfaced either in our data collection or any list produced by the state.

Apart from the administrative detention carried out under Public Safety Act, the practice of illegal and arbitrary detention was also reported throughout 2019 – and especially after August 5 when government arrested thousands of people across the Valley. Many youth were arrested in night raids, predominantly, in South Kashmir but not limited to it as arrests of youth – including of minors, were carried out across the Kashmir valley.

Following the Pulwama attack on 14 February, in which 48 CRPF personnel died, media reported that as many as 35 persons, including two minors, were detained by government forces during raids in Tral, Awantipora, Pampore and Khrew.

The detention of politicians of all shades post August 5 abrogation of Article 370 was unprecedented in Kashmir. Politicians of all political parties – pro-India and pro-freedom, were arrested and some detained in make-shift jails. Among the arrestees were three former Chief Ministers of J&K, including Dr. Farooq Abdullah, who is serving Member of Parliament and two times Chief Minister of J&K, and Omar Abdullah and Mehbooba Mufti.

While politicians have been kept in jails inside the Valley, most of the youth and political activists have been shifted to jails outside the valley – rendering it impossible for their families to meet or enquire about them. A statement made by BJP's Union Minister G Kishan Reddy in the Parliament on December 5 stated that as many as 234 prisoners belonging to Jammu and Kashmir are currently lodged in different jails of Uttar Pradesh and 27 other inmates in prisons in Haryana. The minister also stated that a total of 3,248 prisoners are lodged in the jails of Jammu and Kashmir and the total number of prisoners belonging to Jammu and Kashmir within the state as well outside is 3,509. In 2019, up to November, altogether 234 prisoners belonging to Jammu and Kashmir are in jails in Uttar Pradesh and 27 in Haryana prisons, Reddy said, replying to a written question asked by a Parliament Member Veerendra Kumar in the Rajya Sabha.

Original Detention Jail	Name of the Jail shifted/ Currently Located	No. of Detainees
Central Jail Srinagar	District Jail Agra	85
Central Jail Srinagar	District Jail Bareilly	20
Central Jail Srinagar	District Jail Lucknow	24
Central Jail Srinagar	Central Jail Naini (Prayagraj)	16
District Jail Anantnag	Central Jail Naini (Prayagraj)	4
Central Jail Srinagar	District Jail Varanasi	30
Central Jail Srinagar	District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP	60
Central Jail Srinagar	Not Shifted	110
Unknown (Other jails in J&K)	Unknown	287

Table 1.3 The above table is a compilation of PSA cases as per the location of the detainees from 2019

Nearly 37.4% of the detainees in PSA related cases have been moved to jails in various states across India. Except 4 cases of detention in District Jail Anantnag, all the other cases observed original detention in Central Jail Srinagar. Many of the PSA detainees have been shifted outside Jammu and Kashmir, pursuant to the amendment to section 10 of PSA brought in by the Governor administration in June 2019. The amendment was questioned by the Jammu Kashmir High Court Bar Association and they filed a writ petition before the High Court seeking to quash the order. The matter is pending before the Court.

From our field visits, we gathered a clear presence of class factor in the PSA detention cases. Most of the detainees belong to low- or middle-income groups. Systemic oppression due to the duality of class factor and occupation hinders them to legally challenge their cases. There is little to no faith in state structures or judiciary. It was also for the first time that pro-India political workers were also held in detention. Even here, the detainees were middle rung party workers.

The location of about 45% of the detainees remains unknown to our knowledge. This gap in knowledge is due to the restrictions of mobility and communications-imposed post August 5. There was also a delay by the government in sharing information as they would prolong the process to access the required data.

Apart from that, family members of the detainees have to bear costs to travel to different parts of India. Travelling is a big liability during the latter part of the year in Kashmir, as the highway and airways are blocked due to harsh weather conditions. Many people also find it difficult to travel to Srinagar where most of the detainees were held initially, due to the shutdown of public transport services post August 5.

Many of the detained family members were the sole bread winners as the highest number of detainees are aged between 18-35, leaving a lot of families in a dire financial condition. Sometimes the Mohalla committees come forward to support the families and gather money to enable sufficient travel funds as well.

In some cases, family members mentioned that due to harsh winters across various parts of North India, detainees had requested for warm clothes and blankets. In many cases, the family members could not afford to send them to the detainees.

The impact of extra-territorial lodgement of PSA detainees outside their home state can be seen from the December 23, 2019 death of a Jamaat-e-Islami activist inside Naini jail in Payagraj (Allahabad), who had been in prison since July and his family had no inkling of his illness. The family was informed only after the inmate's death. The lack of information about the well-being of detainees in various Indian jails is also compounded by the communication blockade in Kashmir.

The PSA as a law is draconian not only in the nature of its execution on one individual but it also encompasses entire families who go through a tough ordeal as well. Families of detainees charged with PSA face humiliation and harassment at the hands of state actors. The PSA already denies them of answers regarding the family members' detention in many cases, being charged without stated cause in many instances. Other forms of harassment include extensive paperwork, legal proceedings, travel costs and denial by the state to meet family members which also has a deep impact on their mental health. In the case of 2 youth from

Srinagar, the families travelled to Agra to meet the detainees, they were denied permission on the basis of incomplete documents, twice in one case.

Laws like PSA also dehumanise the detainees to a point where even critical health care remains conditional upon the whims of the state. In the case of Parvez Ahmad Pala, 33, who was picked up in one of the night raids on August 6 from Matibugh Village in Kulgam district. Pala is a cancer patient who has been undergoing treatment for the past five years. Post his detention, his family had no information about his health condition and whether the required medication was being provided. The family was denied visitation rights when they had gone with medicine and clothes by the jail authorities in Bareilly, UP. Their economic condition did not allow them to visit him again.

In another case, a 27 year old resident of Srinagar was booked under PSA and is currently lodged in Central Jail Agra. In the past 4-5 years he has been held under "preventive' custody on multiple occasions. However, in 2015 his left eye was seriously injured due to pellets and doctors declared 80% damage to his eye. He has undergone multiple surgeries and his eye is prone to infection. His family expressed concern over the prolonged detention as it is detrimental to his health. Similarly, family of a 24 year old resident of Badgam has been making tireless effort to ensure his medical check-up as direly required in his pellet caused eye injury. A case of a 30 year old man with 40 percent disability booked under PSA has also surfaced during our field work. A lone bread earner of his family, Shabir Ahmad Wani was picked up from his home in Pulwama on the charges of leading a violent mob. The family contested the charges on the grounds of his disability and health complications.

From *Table 1.2*, it is clear that the maximum number of PSA cases have been found within the age group 18-35 years old, forming about 58.6% of the total number. It is only within this age bracket that incidences of being booked twice with PSA has been observed. Of the 26 PSA cases against people above 60 only 3 have been disposed off. Four among these cases are above 70 years of age. The only woman in the list is ascertained due to her name is a 72-year-old named Attiqa Begum. Of the two unreleased juveniles, a 17-year-old is being held at District Jail Agra, and the other unreleased juvenile, 15 years old is being held in Central Jail Srinagar.

Age Group	Number of Cases	Booked Twice	Disposed Off	Released/PSA Quashed
Juvenile (Below 18)	6	0	4	0
Youth (18-35)	374	7	70	5
Middle Age (36-59)	170	0	38	0
Old Age (60 and above)	26	0	3	0
Age Not Known	60	0	-	1

Table 1.2 The above table is an age wise compilation of the PSA cases from 2019

The detention of minors under PSA continued in 2019, despite the illegality of the practice under the provisions of the PSA act itself. While the government denies carrying out arrests of minors under PSA, the Habeas Corpus petitions filed in J&K High Court regarding arrest

of minors under PSA belie their claims. Media reports have also highlighted the arrest of minors under PSA.[7]

Responding to a petition filed in Supreme Court of India regarding the arrests of minors in Kashmir, the Juvenile Justice Committee of Jammu and Kashmir High Court submitted before the Supreme Court that '144 boys, including a 9 year old kid were arrested by state forces post Article 370 abrogation on August 5.' However, the number of 144 detentions of minors, seems an under-estimation of the actual figure of minors kept under detention, including illegal detention. JKCCS and APDP, through field visits to several districts of the Valley, found that scores of minors have been arrested illegally and without any charges. While the JJC report maintains that all minors were detained for not more than a single day, media reports and independent research suggests that there were many detentions of minors who were kept in illegal custody at police stations for weeks altogether.[8]

JKCCS and APDP also found that many detentions of minors were not included in the JJC report, partly because the minors detained reported to have detained for many days in police stations without any formal charges brought against them.

Detentions under 107 and 151 CrPC

In the aftermath of abrogation of Article 370 and 35-A post August 5, thousands of people were arrested mostly under the section 107/151 of C.r.P.C. The government has admitted in the Parliament that around 5167 people have been arrested post August 5, but we believe that the numbers might be higher. People who have been arrested under 107/151 CrPC were released only after singing a personal or community bonds. The detentions under section 107 and 151 C.r.P.C are preventive detentions used as an alternate to PSA in order to stifle dissent. This year, especially after August 5, majority of the people were arrested under these sections.

Illegal Detentions

Aside from the detentions under 107/151 CrPC and under PSA, there were hundreds of detentions which were not recorded and which are technically illegal detentions. There were people who were detained in police stations and were later in a couple of days released without being charged or recorded. There have been allegations by many that in some police stations bribes were being sought for the release of these detainees.

Arrests made under previous FIR's filed

Many people were also detained in old FIR's filed against them. For instance, in Handwara alone at least 40 people were arrested under UAPA following the abrogation of Article 370 on August 5.

V. Enforced Disappearances

There continued to be no trace about the fate of more than 8000 disappeared persons in Jammu and Kashmir and the families of these victims suffer incessantly as the Government

[7] https://scroll.in/article/939516/in-kashmir-boys-aged-14-and-16-held-under-dreaded-public-safety-act-and-sent-to-uttar-pradesh-jails
[8] https://caravanmagazine.in/conflic/jammu-kashmir-minor-illegal-detention-police

and its institutions could not provide any relief to these families. Neither any enquiry nor any policy has been introduced to establish truth behind the thousands of victims of enforced disappearance in Jammu and Kashmir.

The government and its administration continues to be indifferent regarding the acknowledgement of more than 8000 cases of enforced or involuntary disappearance in Jammu and Kashmir since the inception of conflict in 1989. So far the government has not expressed its willingness to investigate into all these cases of disappearances. On the contrary, the government continues to maintain its claim that most of the disappeared persons terming them as missing persons from time to time particularly in 90s have gone missing while crossing to Pakistani Administered Kashmir for arms training and have joined militant ranks. Even the government alleges that some of the missing people are staying in Pakistan. However, the claims of government have been rejected by the relatives and family members of disappeared persons, who have witnessed their loved been whisked away by various agencies of armed forces. Further, majority of the family members of victims of enforced disappearance have repeatedly asked government and its security agencies to prove their claim of missing persons crossed to Pakistani administered Kashmir, but the government and all its agencies have failed to produce any credible evidence to justify their false claims about the fate of disappeared victims.

There has been a considerable decrease in the crime of enforced disappearance in Kashmir due to the relentless struggle by the relatives and parents of disappeared persons, Even though the cases of enforced or involuntary disappearances have reduced significantly but still a number of cases continue to be reported from Jammu and Kashmir. Throughout 2019 more than 7 persons were reported to be missing or disappeared across Jammu and Kashmir, but in most of these cases the bodies of disappeared or missing persons were found from various locations subsequent to the disappearances of victims.

From past few years a new trend in the phenomenon of enforced disappeared persons emerged which continued to exist in 2019. Under this trend subsequent to the disappearance of victims their dead bodies mostly bearing tortured marks are being found or traced out from various locations adjacent to their native areas. Kashmiris particularly families and relatives of the disappeared are very much concerned about the new pattern of enforced disappearance under which victim's dead bodies subsequent to their abduction and disappearance are dumped at various places. The victimized families are very much apprehensive about the safety of their disappeared kith or kin and request the authorities to investigate into all the cases of missing and disappeared persons in order to establish truth behind the crime of enforced disappearances in Jammu and Kashmir.

The government along with its institutions including judiciary has failed to provide any considerable relief to the families of disappeared persons despite their repeated pleas. Due to the constant impunity none of perpetrators of Enforced or involuntary Disappearance have been brought to book and none of the cases are being investigated impartially. Despite invoking all domestic legal remedies there is no development in the cases Sub-judice before various courts as well as state human rights commission. The Government has largely failed to establish any commission of inquiry to look into the cases of enforced disappearance despite repeated requests from APDP. Even the government continues to be denial for having a comprehensive policy for relief and rehabilitation families of disappeared persons and with the result the relative families continue to suffer incessantly. The problems of thousands of families of disappeared aggravated after the abrogation of Article 370 and conversion of J&K

state into Delhi controlled Union Territory in the month of August 2019, which was followed by the dissolution of State Human Rights Commissions (SHRC) of Jammu and Kashmir. Thousands of complaints and petitions regarding cases of enforced or involuntary disappearances were pending before the SHRC and enquiries into these cases were under process. One of the complaints about 506 cases of disappearances from North Kashmir (filed in 2012) was being monitored SHRC and another complaint about 150 cases from Banihal was also under the observation of Commission but subsequent to the abrogation of special status of Jammu and Kashmir and disbanding of SHRC, hundreds of these families were dejected and deprived of justice. So far the government did not clarify its position on fate of thousands of cases of disappearance filed before the SHRC.

Since August 5 siege and restrictions, the association could not file any complaints or litigations before courts and even the case hearings scheduled in the month of August and September got delayed due to lockdown of entire Jammu and Kashmir. The courts and human rights commission were inaccessible and many lawyers from the High Court Bar Association were detained under Public Safety Act and 107 Cr.P.C. Due to the clampdown and mayhem the immediate legal assistance could not be offered to many victim families. Even inaccessibility of judiciary and state human rights commission also prevented APDP from seeking legal intervention into various cases including the cases that are sub-judice before these institutions.

From August 5, 2019, APDP could not organize any activities related to advocacy and campaign against the phenomenon of enforced disappearances. Even the courts were inaccessible and follow ups on cases of disappearance could not be undertaken. The appalling security and human rights situation directly affected the struggle of APDP against enforced disappearances.

Since August 5 2019, no proper research or documentation could be undertaken about the fresh reported cases of enforced or involuntary disappearances. There is probability of disappearance of more people particularly from south Kashmir as there are reports that a number of youth from various districts of south Kashmir are missing from their houses since 5 siege and clampdown in Jammu and Kashmir. Due to incessant communication blockade and media gag all across Jammu and Kashmir neither media nor any rights groups including APDP could report or visit affected areas for conducting proper fact finding and documentation in these areas. Further, the local media professionals of Kashmir have been suppressed and threatened of consequences if they report things which will agitate people or will cause any people's uprising. Due to the state imposed clampdown and terror there was complete information collapse in Kashmir.

Even during 2019 the government has not made any efforts to criminalize the crime of enforced disappearances and there has been no development regarding the ratification of International Convention for Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances which India signed in 2007. Government of India so called being the largest democracy in the word continues to be indifferent in legislating against the crime of enforced disappearances. Despite the recommendations from world bodies like UN OHCHR, the European Parliament and various other global human rights the organization the Government of India could neither investigate the crime of disappearances nor conducted comprehensive forensic examination into connecting issue of more than 7000 unknown, unmarked and mass graves as recommended by Governments State Human Rights Commission in 2011 and 2012.

6 cases of enforced or involuntary Disappearances were reported during 2019. However, there are reports of large number of people have gone missing since August 5 2019, after the Government of India revoked special status of Jammu and Kashmir. The armed forces mostly in south Kashmir launched night raids to arrest and detain people from their houses and subsequently torture them under various pretexts of law and order problem. There are reports of many person have gone missing since the imposition of siege and clampdown after abrogation of special status of Jammu and Kashmir. Due to the restrictions the researchers of APDP could not travel to remote areas to investigate and document the cases. The brief details of the reported cases of the abduction, disappearance are as under:

1. Jan Mohammed Bhat (30), resident of Mamoosa, Pattan disappeared on March 22, 2019 after going for some work and nearly two weeks later his dead body was spotted floating in a stream at Cheenbal village of Pattan on April 5.

2. Rayees Ahmad Mir (28) son of Ghulam Mohammad resident of Vehil village in Shopian disappeared after leaving home for some domestic work on 18 April 2019. His dead body bearing torture marks was recovered on 5th May from a stream at Reshinagri area of south Kashmir's Shopian district.

3. Mushtaq Ahmad Lone (aged 29), resident of Sheikhpora Matrigam, Bandipora, a teacher by profession had left his home on May 13 to attend his duty and did not return. Later his dead body was found by locals on May 21 at Laharwalpora near Walur Lake.

4. Abdul Satar Ahanger (85), a resident of Noorkhah Boniyar. Baramulla disappeared on June 4 and later, on 10th June his dead body was found by some labourers inside a canal of Power Project Uri-II at Salamabad in north Kashmir's Baramulla district.

5. Parvaiz Ahmad, a cancer patient from South Kashmir's District Kulgam as per his family disappeared after he was allegedly picked up by army, but later army claimed that they released him but he did not return home and nothing traced out about his whereabouts.

6. Khurshid Ahmad Nadaf (30) son of Ghulam Hassan Nadaf, resident of Ganderpora Eidgah Srinagar Disappeared on 6th September, 2019, after left for Jammu along with his Sumo Vehicle with registration No. JKO1AH-8300 and since then nothing traced about his whereabouts. The family filed missing report but Disappeared during the quarter.

The impact of the abrogation of the Article 370 and bifurcation of the Jammu and Kashmir into two Union Territories and the reading down of many state laws has had a direct impact on the local human rights mechanisms, even if they were ineffective and weak. The State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) has been dissolved after the abrogation of Article 370 and the fate of the many pertinent human rights cases in SHRC remains unknown. Due to the closure of SHRC, all cases of enforced disappearances filed in SHRC have been shelved, which include 132 cases of enforced disappearances from Banihal district and 507 cases of enforced disappearances from Baramulla and Bandipora districts.

In the complaint filed before SHRC in relation to 132 cases of enforced disappearances from Banihal and Ramban, the government in its response to the complaint revealed that out of 132 cases, 129 persons have been found missing and three are alive.

In the complaint filed before SHRC in relation to 507 cases of enforced disappearances (369 cases in Baramulla and 138 in Bandipora), the government in its response revealed that 186 have been ascertained as missing based on the documents available and the rest of 321 cases the response submitted by the authority are bald with deceptive details and appears to have been provided in a mechanical manner. The government said that for 89 cases there have been no police records and 96 cases have not been ascertained in Baramulla and Bandipora. The government claims that out of 321 cases, 103 are not missing.

VI. Unknown, Unmarked and Mass Graves

The crime of enforced disappearances is closely connected with the presence of mass and unmarked graves all over J&K. In 2017, 7 cases of enforced disappearances were reported.[9] The bodies of five of these persons were recovered a few months later. The Government of India has signed the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances (ICPPED) in 2007 but has not ratified the convention. There have been no efforts to criminalize enforced disappearances in India even though UN OHCHR's report on Kashmir in June 2018 recommended India to not only ratify ICPPED but also "introduce enabling domestic laws as recommended during India's UPR in 2008, 2012 and 2017."[10] OHCHR reiterated its recommendation to investigate unmarked and mass graves in J&K in its second report published in July 2019, recommending that the government of India should, "Ensure independent, impartial and credible investigations into all unmarked graves in the state of Jammu and Kashmir as directed by the State Human Rights Commission".

During its 3rd Cycle at the Universal Periodic Review in May 2017, India received recommendations from various member states to ratify the ICPPED but it did not act on them. The United Nations Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (UNWGEID) has not been allowed to visit India.

There are over 7000 unmarked and mass graves across 7 districts of Baramulla, Bandipora, Kupwara, Poonch, Rajouri, Srinagar and Budgam in Jammu & Kashmir.

The Jammu & Kashmir State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) took *suo-moto* cognizance of the complaints made in the reports, *Facts Under Ground* and *Buried Evidence* and on 16th April, 2011, confirmed the existence of 2730 graves, recommending forensic examination and DNA testing of the graves along with setting up of a Commission of Inquiry.[11] None of these recommendations were implemented.

On 24th October 2017, in response to a petition filed by the APDP alleging presence of 3844 unknown, unmarked and mass graves in the districts of Poonch (2717) and Rajouri (1127), the SHRC yet again acknowledged the phenomenon of mass graves and unmarked graves based on the submissions made by police department, Deputy Commissioner Poonch and Deputy Commissioner Rajouri who acknowledged the presence of 2080 unidentified persons

[9] https://jkccs.files.wordpress.com/2017/12/jkccs-annual-human-rights-review-2017.pdf
[10] https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IN/DevelopmentsInKashmirJune2016ToApril2018.pdf
[11] https://kashmirlife.net/full-text-of-the-enquiry-report-of-the-investigation-team-of-jak-shrc-on-unmarked-graves-in-north-kashmir-1702/

buried in these unmarked graves. Consistent with its previous order of 2011 in which the phenomenon of unmarked and mass graves was authenticated by the SHRC in the districts of Baramulla, Bandipora and Kupwara, the SHRC recommended comprehensive investigation using DNA testing, carbon dating and other forensic techniques. The government took no action on the recommendations exactly like they ignored the recommendations of SHRC in 2011.

In April 2019, APDP filed a petition in the SHRC urging the SHRC to exercise its power to approach the J&K High Court, Srinagar Bench and seek directions from the High Court in its writ jurisdiction to order the government to act as per the SHRC recommendations in 2011 and 2017 judgments. The SHRC had ordered the government to submit the Action Taken Report for its recommendation on the matter of unmarked and mass graves. The government so far has not submitted the same and therefore the matter is still pending before the SHRC.

Following the closure of SHRC the ongoing case of the investigation into thousands of mass graves filed in SHRC have been shelved, which includes SHRC's recommendation to the state government to conduct DNA testing of the unmarked, unknown and mass graves

VII. Violations to Right to Freedom of Opinion, Expression and Free Media

The state violations to right to freedom of opinion and expression saw a significant surge in 2019.

During the last week of February 2019, the Jammu Kashmir police carried out a crackdown on Jamaat e Islami cadres (Kashmir's well known religious organization) and arrested its nearly 150 members. Days after the crackdown, the Government of India banned the Jamaat for five years under the UAPA, an anti-terror law[12] and accused it of being 'in close touch' with the militants. While the ban is not new as the Jamaat has been been banned in Kashmir two times earlier in late seventies and early nineties, the government seized properties of its members and temporarily sealed schools and orphanages run by the Jamaat. Jamaat continues to be banned to this day, with several of its members, including its President under arrest under PSA.

Shortly after the ban on Jamaat, the Government also banned Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF)[13] under UAPA. Many of JKLF's members, including its Chairperson Mohammad Yasin Malik, were put behind the bars and continue to remain so.

The right to freely express opinions, the right to dissent and the right to criticize the government was permanently disallowed in 2019 by authorities in J&K following the abrogation of Article 370. Thousands of political leaders and activists were arrested, a communication and information blockade was enforced and severe restrictions were placed on the media. These measures were apparently taken to disallow opinions and views which question the decisions of the state.

Curbs and Restrictions on Media

The government continued to wield pressure on media by resorting to unannounced banning of government advertisements to two prominent English dailies – Greater Kashmir and

[12] UAPA (Unlawful Activities Prevention Law) is an anti-terror law frequently invoked to arrests dissenters.
[13] JKLF is a pro-independence organization, headed by Yasin Malik.

Kashmir Reader. The move was widely seen as yet another attempt by the government to coerce the already strained media into submission.[14]

The government continues to deny bail to journalist Aasif Sultan, who has been in prison since August 2018 under UAPA. The indefinite incarceration of Aasif Sultan is an assault on the freedom of the press, as police has failed to produce documentary evidence against Sultan for his alleged crime. His arrest has directly impacted the functioning of the news magazine he works for.[15]

In another attempt to pressurize media, on 24 June night, Jammu Kashmir Police raided the residence of a senior Urdu daily editor Ghulam Jeelani Qadri in Srinagar and arrested him around 11:30 at night. According to the family sources, a police party from police station Shaheed Gunj arrived at the residence Qadri and took him to the police station. Later, the family came to know that Qadri was arrested in a case registered against him in 1992[16]. He was later released on bail but the manner in which he was arrested in a decade old case which suggests that government has a free hand in intimidating and coercing the press.

The government yet again resorted to banning of events to prevent discussion on pressing human rights issues. In June 2019, the authorities prevented Amnesty International from releasing its report on the abuses under the repressive J&K Public Safety Act[17]. The banning of such events is nothing new as previously the government has repeatedly banned JKCCS and APDP functions under the pretext that such events might disrupt law and order[18].

The communication blockade enforced by the government post August 5 has effectively ensured that alleged human rights violations in the form of illegal arrests, detentions under the PSA, beatings, harassment, and destruction of private property at the hands of armed forces remain unreported and therefore unaccounted for.

Newspapers in Kashmir have been forced to publish a reduced number of pages due to inaccessibility of the internet and for several weeks' media was restricted from travelling to other Jammu & Kashmir districts. Journalists have been forced to rely on only state issued press briefs once or twice a week without the means to verify the stories.

Journalists have also faced reprisals for filing stories on Kashmir's post August 5 clampdown and mass arrests.

On 11 April, Haziq Qadri, a journalist working with digital video publisher Brut India, was detained for nine hours at the Safa Kadal police station and his phone was confiscated for recording videos of the lockdown.[19]

On 14 August, police arbitrarily detained Irfan Malik, a journalist working with the English-language newspaper Greater Kashmir in Tral. He was subsequently released after spending one night in detention. The government did not disclose the charges against him and the

[14] https://thewire.in/media/kashmir-media-ad-ban-blank-front-pages
[15] https://thediplomat.com/2019/01/press-freedom-under-siege-the-jailing-of-a-kashmiri-journalist-in-india/
[16] https://kashmirlife.net/senior-kashmiri-journalist-detained-during-midnight-raid-in-srinagar-213283/
[17] https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/06/india-officials-block-amnesty-event-kashmir 190612193804661.html
[18] https://theprint.in/india/hours-before-amnesty-briefing-on-detention-law-jk-denies-permission-for-event-insrinagar/249193/
[19] https://cpj.org/2019/08/two-journalists-detained-jammu-kashmir-india.php

reason for his detention.[20]

During the night between 31 August and 1 September, Kashmiri journalist and author Gowhar Geelani was stopped by Immigration officials at New Delhi International Airport and not allowed to travel to Germany for an editors' conference of the Deutsche Welle. Officials cited "a request by the [Central] Intelligence Bureau" as the reason for not allowing Geelani to travel.[21]

A journalist Bilal Bashir Bhat was also prevented from travelling.

Three local journalists Aijaz Hussain of Associated Press, Nazir Masoodi of NDTV and Fayaz Bukhari of Reuters were verbally asked by the authorities to vacate their government allotted properties in Srinagar in early September.[22]

According to a statement issued by the Srinagar-based Kashmir Press Club on 3 September, police summoned a local journalist Peerzada Ashiq working *The Hindu* and ordered him to reveal his sources.[23] Apparently, the journalist had filed a story on the number of arrests recorded in the Kashmir valley post 5th Aug.

On December 19, two local journalists Azaan Javaid of *The Print* and Anees Zargar of *News Click* thrashed by Jammu Kashmir police personal at Hawal area of Srinagar as the duo were recording police's action against passer-bys. The police personnel snatched their mobile phones and started beating them.

The government's retaliation against anyone denouncing the ongoing clampdown in Kashmir was visible on 6 September, when Amnesty International India was issued a show-cause notice by the Ministry of Finance's Enforcement Directorate for allegedly violating the Foreign Exchange Management Act. A day earlier, Amnesty International India had launched a global campaign on Kashmir against the ongoing communication blockade called #LetKashmirSpeak.[24]

VIII. Curbs on Freedom of Movement, Association and Assembly

Several restrictions were put in place this year on the pretext of maintaining law and order and in the name of "national security". Restrictions on movement and assembly were imposed 9 times this year till July 31, under Section 144 C.r.P.C in different areas of J&K. In the morning of August 5, a strict curfew was imposed in J&K including Ladakh. While curfew was lifted from Ladakh and Jammu regions after a few days, it remained in effect in Kashmir for longer period of time and was lifted in a phased manner. But the restrictions under Section 144 continued. Pertinently, the state authorities invoke Section 144 Cr.P.C. to stop people from assembling for press conferences, seminars, book/report releases, etc. Permissions from state agencies (J&K police or District Magistrate) prior to organising any event are required.

[20] https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/security-forces-detain-kashmir-journalist-release-him-onbond/article29111257.ece.
[21] https://indianexpress.com/article/india/stopped-from-flying-to-germany-says-kashmir-journalist-author-gowhar-geelani-5954852/
[22] https://www.nationalheraldindia.com/india/reuters-ap-and-ndtv-correspondents-asked-to-vacate-govt-bungalows-insrinagar.
[23] https://www.telegraphindia.com/india/kashmirjournalists-raise-voice/cid/1702466.
[24] https://amnesty.org.in/take-action/put-humanity-first-lift-the-communications-lockdown-in-kashmir/.

The intention of the legislation of Section 144 Cr.P.C. was to provide "temporary" provisions to ensure the maintenance of public order and safety in urgent and grave circumstances. However, since 1989, Section 144 Cr.P.C. has been permanently in place in Kashmir. The permanent imposition of Section 144 is a clear violation of fundamental rights.

On October 15, a group of women from Kashmir's political class, protesting abrogation of Article 370 were detained by J&K police. The women carried placards demanding restoration of fundamental rights of Kashmiris, without raising any slogans. They were released the next day only upon signing a bond under Section 107 Cr. P.C. Under the conditions of this bond, they were made to undertake that they, "will not make any comment(s) or issue statement(s) or make public speech(s), hold or participate in public assembly(s) related to the recent events in the State of Jammu and Kashmir."

Amnesty International had to cancel their event for releasing a report on June 12, after they were denied permission by the Srinagar district administration.[25]

Train services were suspended 14 times between January 1 and July 31, 2019. On August 5, train services were suspended amid complete crackdown in J&K and were restored after about three and a half months on November 12 from Srinagar to Baramulla and November 17 from Srinagar to Banihal. An official statement from the department of railways that announced restoration of train services was made on November 26. Over the past 4 years from 2016, the train service in Kashmir was suspended for more than 300 days: 135 days in 2016, 25 days in 2017 and 92 days in 2018.[26]

After the February 14 attack on CRPF convoy in Pulwama, the then home minister of India, Rajnath Singh issued a statement which said that civilian traffic will not be allowed when a convoy passes through an area.[27] This move caused huge inconvenience to the people plying on the National highway. On April 2, a school bus was not allowed to move during a convoy and when the students protested, they were beaten including a minor girl.[28]

In an unprecedented move, the Jammu & Kashmir government on April 3 notified 2 days a week (Sunday and Wednesday) for the exclusive movement of armed forces convoys on the National Highway from Baramulla to Udhampur. Complete ban on civilian traffic was imposed on these two days from 4 a.m. till 5 p.m. These restrictions remained in effect till May 31.[29] Some civil society groups likened these kinds of restrictions to the restrictions on movement of Jews in Poland during the Nazi rule.

During Amarnath Yatra in July, restriction on civilian and local traffic, from Nashree to Qazigund on National Highway, was again imposed first for 5 hours every day, from 10 a.m. from 3 p.m., which was later reduced to 2 hours and Kashmiris were told by the then Governor Satya Pal Malik "to bear with it."[30] These restrictions were imposed till the Amarnath Yatra was suddenly halted on August 3. Owing to these restrictions, civilians faced

[25] https://www.greaterkashmir.com/news/kashmir/amnesty-international-india-cancels-srinagar-event-after-authorities-deny-permission-spokesman/
[26] Kashmir train suspended for over 300 days since 2016. Deccan Herald. September 20, 2019
[27] https://www.greaterkashmir.com/news/kashmir/no-civilian-traffic-to-be-allowed-during-convoy-movement-in-kashmir-rajnath-singh/313051.html
[28] https://kashmirlife.net/students-protest-on-srinagar-jammu-highway-at-lethpora-block-highway-206249/
[29] https://kashmirlife.net/convoy-movement-no-civilian-traffic-on-sunday-wednesday-every-week-206416/
[30] https://www.greaterkashmir.com/news/front-page-2/curbs-on-highway-reduced-to-2-hrs-only/

lot of hardships. A senior officer in the finance department was not allowed to move the dead body of his father from Jammu to Srinagar.[31]

During the last week of February, the Jammu Kashmir police carried out a crackdown on *Jamaat-e-Islami* cadres) and arrested hundreds of members of the *Jamaat*. Days after the crackdown, the Government of India banned *Jamaat* for five years under the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA), and accused it of being 'in close touch' with militants. While the *Jamaat* has been banned in Kashmir two times earlier, in late seventies and early nineties, the government seized properties of its members and sealed some schools and orphanages run by the organization. The move by the government to target *Jamaat* run schools and orphanages – where thousands of students and orphans study and avail benefits, was criticized. *Jamaat* continues to be banned to this day, with several of its members in detention under PSA.

Shortly after the ban on *Jamaat*, the Government also banned Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF) under UAPA. Many of JKLF's members, including its chief, Mohammad Yasin Malik, were jailed and continue to remain imprisoned.

IX. Curbs on Religious Freedom

Following a precedent set in the previous years, the government trampled people's right of religious freedom in the disguise of maintaining peace and order. In 2019, no prayers were allowed in the historic Jamia Masjid for 24 Fridays. The Jamia Masjid was kept under complete lockdown from August 5 to December 18, for 19 consecutive weeks[32]. During the month of *Ramadhan*, congregational prayers on two Fridays were not allowed[33]. A centuries old tradition of *Khoja Digar*, a special prayer held at Naqshband Sahab shrine in old Srinagar City, was disallowed for the first time this year on November 2[34]. On the occasion of Eid Milad, which is traditionally celebrated in Kashmir by thousands of people observing night long prayers in Hazratbal shrine, only a small gathering of people was allowed as restrictions were put in place to prevent people from reaching to the shrine and assembling in large congregation[35].

Eid-ul-Adha, on August 12, was celebrated in Kashmir amid strict restrictions. People were not allowed to offer Eid prayers in bigger mosques or Eidgahs. They were directed to pray in their local mosques. In many areas people were not allowed to use loudspeakers during prayers or Friday sermons. In pre-August 5 operations, an order dated July 28 was leaked wherein District Police Headquarters, Srinagar directed SPs of various Zones of district Srinagar to provide details of the mosques and their managements. This was mostly seen as a measure of intimidation and control by the locals. At many places, the *Imams* were called to the camps and compelled to record their sermons to make sure that nothing regarding abrogation of Article 370 was mentioned there[36].

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[31] https://kashmirlife.net/cops-didnt-allow-me-to-take-fathers-body-to-kashmir-due-to-movement-of-yatris-jk-govt-official-215463/
[32] Prayers allowed at Srinagar's Jamia Masjid after 4 months. Kashmir Reader. December 19, 2019
[33] http://risingkashmir.com/news/friday-prayers-barred-at-jamia-masjid-srinagar-2nd-time-in-ramadhan-350802.html
[34] https://www.outlookindia.com/website/story/india-news-police-ban-prayers-inkashmirs-sufi-shrines-on-auspicious-days/342056
[35] Ibid.
[36] Imprisoned Resistance: 5th August and its Aftermath. Page 44

This year too, the Muharram processions between September 1 and 10 were met with brute force by the government forces. Teargas, pepper gas and pellets were fired upon the Muharram procession participants in Zadibal area of Srinagar city. Dozens suffered serious pellet injuries.

Under the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019, The Jammu and Kashmir Wakf Act, 2001 was repealed and replaced by The Wakf Act, 1995. The Wakf Act regulates the use of land dedicated for mosques, Eidgahs or any other movable and immovable property permanently dedicated for any purpose recognised by Muslim law. The Jammu and Kashmir Shri Amarnath Ji Shrine Act, 2000, which regulates the constitution of a Board for the management of the Amarnath Yatra, upgradation of facilities for pilgrims and other connected matters and The Jammu and Kashmir Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine Act, 1988, which regulates management, administration and governance of Mata Vaishno Devi shrine and its endowments including the lands and buildings attached to the shrine, were kept in force. This move was perceived as religious discrimination.

On March 14, Jamiat Alhadees vice-president Moulvi Mushtaq Veeri was booked under Public Safety Act (PSA) and he was shifted to Jammu Jail. He was arrested on February 23, from his residence.[37] Another prominent religious cleric Moulana Mohammad Amin, from Pulwama district was also detained from his residence during a night raid.[38]

X. Restrictions on Internet and Social Media

The right to access information continues to be severely restricted in J&K as part of the ongoing counter-insurgency measures by the government of India as there were 55 instances of internet blockades recorded in the year 2019. Prior to the August 5 decision of the Indian government to revoke Kashmir's autonomy, internet services were blocked a total of 54 times from January 1, 2019 to August 4, 2019. However, on the intervening night of August 4 and 5 –the government enforced the **55th** internet shutdown of the year and which to date is the longest running (149 days till 31st December 2019) internet blackout not just in Kashmir but in the entire world.

While most internet shutdowns in 2019 prior to August 5 communication and internet blockade, were enforced in four South Kashmir districts – the August 5 internet shutdown has impacted the entire Kashmir valley and till this date the lack of internet services has hugely impacted the education, business and commerce of the Valley rendering many businesses and services non-functional.

While internet services were curtailed a total of 23 times in the first three months of January, February, March 2019, the frequency of internet shutdowns increased in the next three months of April, May and June with reported 28 instances of internet shutdowns in J&K. As per local media reports, mobile internet services were suspended and the speed of broadband connections were reduced 7 times in April, 13 times in May, and 8 times in June. Most of these internet suspensions were reported from South Kashmir. Pertinently, on 7 May, the authorities restored the internet services in south Kashmir after a duration of five days. The authorities had snapped the internet services in entire south Kashmir immediately after an encounter broke out between militants and government forces on 3 May morning in Aarkhara

[37] https://kashmirlife.net/mushtaq-veeri-booked-under-public-safety-act-shifted-to-jammu-jail-204556/
[38] https://www.greaterkashmir.com/news/kashmir/prominent-religious-cleric-among-11-detained-in-night-raids-in-pulwama/316783.html

village of Shopian district.

In the aftermath of the killing of militant commander Zakir Musa in a gunfight, mobile internet services were snapped in various parts of the Kashmir valley as a "precautionary measure". The snapping of internet services continued in the month of July as internet was suspended 3 times in the month – with south Kashmir recording a 3-day suspension of internet services by the authorities on the of the third death anniversary of militant commander Burhan Wani.[39]

The frequency of internet shutdowns in Kashmir particularly increased after the killing of Burhan Wani in an encounter in July 2016. In the last three years (2017 to 2019), JKCCS and APDP has recorded (based on media reports and independent verification) at least **205** internet shutdowns. ***(See Table)***

Year	Number of Internet Shutdowns
2017	42 Internet shutdowns
2018	108 Internet shutdowns
2019	55 Internet shutdowns (last internet shut down for 149 days till 31 December.)
Total	205 Internet shutdowns

The frequency of internet shutdowns in Kashmir was subject of critique of a report[40] by Stanford University in USA. The report stated that, "India has witnessed 134 network shutdowns in 2018, with more than 100 shutdown seen in 2016-17." The report highlighted that Kashmir is most prone to internet shutdowns with the Valley being under a digital curfew for more than 203 days after 2016 unrest following the killing of Hizbul Mujahideen Commander Burhan Wani.

While international bodies, including United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, United States Congress and others have time and again urged the Indian government to restore internet services to the fullest in the Valley but it has not moved the Indian government to restore the services.

The impact of the ongoing internet blockade, which effectively can be termed as a total communication and information blockade, has not only effected the effective reporting of human rights violations and abuses but also caused losses to businesses and economic activity of the people.

The larger impacts of the ongoing internet shutdown in Kashmir over economy, education, health services and livelihood are further discussed in next Section.

XI. Destruction and vandalism of civilian property

In J&K, the destruction of civilian properties by armed forces personnel during encounters or while dealing with the protestors have been normalized. In the last few years – especially

[39] https://kashmirlife.net/burhan-anniversary-internet-suspended-in-south-kashmir-214383/
[40] *Of Blackouts and Bandhs: The Strategy and Structure of Disconnected Protest in India* https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3330413

since 2016, the reports and allegations of destruction of property by armed forces shows no decline.

As per the data collected by the JKCCS and APDP, the trend shows no decline. While in the first quarter of 2019, at least 18 cases of destruction of civilian properties were reported in Jammu and Kashmir, in the next three months of April, May and June instances of destruction of civilian properties began to be less reported due to unknown reasons. However, cases of civilian properties damaged due to encounters certainly occurred as in the encounter in Pulwama which resulted in the killing of militant commander Zakir Musa.[41] Due to the restrictions and communication blockade enforced on August 5 by the authorities, the allegations of destruction and vandalism of civilian properties by armed forces during night raids were not reported. However, while surveying several areas in many districts of Kashmir valley, where it was possible to visit in light of restrictions imposed post August 5, people generally complained of destruction and vandalism of civilian property by forces personnel.

The frequency with which the property destruction was reportedly carried out warrants a more focused study to gauge the total damage of property and the cost incurred on people. In most of the villages and towns that JKCCS and APDP researchers went, the damaged window panes were most conspicuous. The vandalism and destruction of window panes, people claimed, were to impose collective punishment and to dissuade the people from protesting – particularly against the abrogation of Article 370, 35-A and splitting the J&K state into two separate Union Territories.[42]

In all the cases of destruction of civilian properties, armed forces, in a direct violation of Geneva Conventions and International Humanitarian Law, use disproportionate force to inflict damage on civilian property, sometimes resulting in the death of civilians as well, as the killing of 12-year-old Atif Mir reveals.

In 2019, the reports of vandalism and destruction of civilian properties at the hands of armed forces – especially after the abrogation of Article 370 were frequent and recurring. JKCCS and APDP researchers conducted area studies of different districts in the Kashmir valley to document violations at the hands of armed forces, which aside from destruction of civilian properties also include allegation of torture, use of excessive force, sexual violence etc. Some of the allegations of destruction of civilian properties and other violations are presented below under area studies of various Valley parts.

Gafoor Mohalla, Habak-Dargah, Srinagar

Gafoor Bhat Mohalla falls in Habak-Dargah in outskirts of Srinagar district. The people of the area have witnessed continued night raids by Police and Central Reserved Police Force (CRPF) after they protested over the abrogation of Article 370. During the night raids the forces would fire tear smoke shells, barge into the houses and arrest people. Moreover, the people of the area claim that the forces would indulge in breaking property and vandalism.

On August 20, forces conducted mid-night raid to arrest Bashir Ahmad. On finding him absent in his under construction house the forces damaged his house, his wife, fifty-five-year-old mother were beaten by police. On the same night, the house of Ghulam Ahmad Bhat,

[41] https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/zakir-musa-buried-curfew-like-restrictions-in-kashmirvalley/article27233862.ece

[42] Interview with locals in areas in Srinagar, Shopian, Pulwama and Kulgam.

fruit vendor, was also raided. On finding him absent his axe, spade, hammer and some apple boxes were taken away. The house of Mohammad Amin Dar was raided. He too was not present at home. His refrigerator, television were damaged besides vandalizing house. At Abdul Rehman's house only his wife was present. When she saw the forces she ran to the neighbouring house. The forces stole some gold ornament like 2 ear rings and a chain and Rs. 50,000/- were taken out. She later filed a report in the Nigeen police station. At police station, a police official told her that police will burn down the area.

Shanpora, Habak, Srinagar

The women in the area accused the CRPF personnel that were part of the night raid of harassment and molestation. Police and CRPF personnel barged into the houses at around 2:30 in the post August 5. They vandalized the houses, windowpanes were broken, matting was cut and burnt, eatables were spoiled by mixing them into each other and money (Rs. 1000), that was kept in a jar in the kitchen, was stolen. The CRPF personnel pointed guns on the chests of women and tried to molest them when they ran out of the house crying. They also alleged that gold and cash was stolen from their neighbor's house.

Qaimoh, Kulgam

In Qaimoh village of Kulgam district in south Kashmir, disturbing reports of human rights violations were received. Kulgam is one of the south Kashmir districts which remained volatile since 2016. An area study of Qaimoh, brought into light incidents of illegal arrests, PSA detentions, vandalism, plundering, harassment and allegations of misbehaviour with the women at some places.

The abrogation of Article 370 and 35 A by Govt. of India was responded with protests by the locals of the village. For few days, people came out to register their protests and to choke any public resentment armed forces and police initiated crackdown on the protestors, particularly the youth. To dissuade the protests, forces conducted midnight raids on the houses of youth. During the raids, people alleged, forces harass families of the youth. People also complained of vandalism and theft by forces involved in raids. The raids were conducted jointly by Indian armed forces and local police. While moving around in the area, the broken window panes of houses were quite visible. The allegations of smashing of household goods also came to fore.

The frequency with which the raids were conducted triggered fear among the young population and the youth kept shifting their locations to evade the arrests. Villagers complained that some forces personnel were seen drunk during raids.

The forces instead of approaching through proper entrance to the houses chose to scale the walls. Then the inmates were instructed to come out of their houses after which searches were conducted. During the searches, the household items were destroyed to inflict more damages. People see vandalization off their houses as a mode of collective punishment. The theft of gold ornaments by forces at few places in Qaimoh was also recorded.

One person (name not given) accused the forces of forcibly holding hands of women and dragging them out of their houses. There were also apprehensions of molestation of women at few places, and people hesitant to agitate it for reason of social stigma attach to it. It has also been learnt that the villagers dressed their young daughters in shabby dresses to give make them appear unattractive and old in order to evade harassment by armed forces.

While doing the area survey, a new tread came to fore, people alleged, the forces disguised as armed militants at nights knocked at the doors and demand food and shelter from the people. The families have no option but to fulfil the demands. A little later, the same houses were raided by the armed forces to punish the families for sympathising with 'militants'. The houses were ransacked and men were beaten and taken to military camps for torture. The fear has disturbed this entire area and people now are not opening doors even to their relatives or people in need in night time.

Those men who were arrested were handed over to police after a day or two. Till the man is in army custody, the family has no news of him. At times, army kept the men for ten days during which their families have no idea of their locations of detention.

The arrested youth were set free only after the village heads sign the "bond" and money was also demanded from the families of arrested boys. Even in the cases where families obtained bail orders from the courts, the families still had to pay money (on an average Rs. 30,000) to police. In most of the cases, police neither shared FIR copies or any other documents that would enable the family members to contest the police claims in the court. In this area as many as 15 PSA cases were recorded.

On October 2, a youth was picked up by forces in a night raid and his whereabouts are not known to his family. The family kept visiting the camps to pursue their search. On October 1, SHO police station Wanpoh came and arrested one minor boy who was only sitting near a shop. Some shops were also robbed off. Goods in many shops were also damaged. The display window of a readymade garments shop was smashed and also some clothes taken away.

On times of medical emergencies, people have to show all the medical records to the forces before moving the patients to the hospitals. Due to the restrictions people have to travel to Srinagar to purchase life-saving drugs. There were around 25 schools including 12 private institutions in the village but all are shut. Even army goodwill school was not opening since August 5.

Chinar Colony, Bemina, Srinagar

Chinar colony that falls within the limits of Shaltang tehsil, district Srinagar, houses approximately 1000 families. Generally, people claimed 10-15 were arrested but not many people cooperated in sharing their stories due to fear of reprisals. Heavy damage to property could be seen, especially the broken windows of houses. The area was put under strict restrictions since 5th of August with heavy deployment of security forces. There have not been any significant protests neither were any pellet injuries reported. People were also not restricted from offering prayers.

The locals claimed that there is sort of a competition between the Chowkibal Police Station and the Parimpora Police Station as to who will arrest more victims and put them into detention.

Mansoor Colony, Bemina (opposite JVC Hospital), Srinagar

Case 1: (Arrest, Torture and Property damage) (House no. 21)

The case pertains to Mr Bashir Ahmad Dar S/O Abdul Rehman Dar who is 65 years old. He is a street fruit vendor. The incident took place on 16th August around 11:30 AM and was narrated by his daughter, Sabreena Safeer who is also a witness to the incident.

The incident started when some unknown boys who were riding bikes were arrested on the by-pass by the police, triggering protests in Mansoor colony around 10 AM. As a result, Police came to the colony around 11 AM and caused damage to property including some auto rickshaws of the residents parked outside their homes and left. However, it was only after half an hour i.e. around 11:30 A.M. when the Police returned and entered their house, caused damage to property, arrested Mr Bashir Ahmad Dar and beat him, his daughter and his wife. Initially, Bashir was asked for the names of the local stone pelters but arrested him when he said that he had no information about it. The Family was sitting peacefully in their home when the arrest was made. The Family identified D.S.P. Furqan heading the Police team and was accompanied by S.H.O. Adil. Bashir Ahmad was detained for 2 days and released thereafter on an undertaking given by members of the Mohalla committee and requests made by the family. The bond stated that people will not assemble on streets and there will be no stone pelting. Their mobile phone was also broken by the Police. No FIR registered.

Case 2: (Property damage) (House no. 24A)

The case pertains to Mr Shabir Ahmad Lorihanji and his family. Shabir is a street fruit vendor aged around 27 years. The date and time of the incident is almost the same as described in the case above. The family was sitting in the house when some Policemen suddenly entered the house and damaged property, including a fridge and a T.V. set. The incident is narrated by Shabir himself who is a witness to the incident. No FIR registered.

Case 3: (Arrest, Torture and Property damage) (House no. 23)

The case pertains to Mr Bashir Ahmad Fafoo, his son and family. Bashir who is aged around 60 and his son Irfan Ahmad Fafoo aged around 20, are both street fruit vendors. The time and date of the incident are same as the above cases. Bashir was arrested near his house in the colony and his son, Irfan was arrested from their house around the same time i.e. around 11:30 AM. According to the family, Policemen entered the house, beat Irfan and his mother, broke the windows and arrested Irfan. He was taken and made to walk barefoot on the broken glass spread on the ground. Bashir's wife and his daughter went to the Police station, but no FIR was registered. Both were released after 2 days on an undertaking given by the Mohalla Committee members, including the president. The undertaking stated that there would be no more incidents of stone pelting and people will not assemble on the streets.

Case 4: (Arrest, torture and property damage) (House no. 22)

The case pertains to Ishtiyaq Ahmad Fafoo, aged around 26. Time and incident of the incident is approximately the same as the above cases. The incident was narrated by his mother Maala Begum, who is also a witness. Ishtiyaq was arrested from his home, dragged barefoot and made to walk on the broken glass outside his house scattered on the ground due to property damage done by the Police. The policemen lied about his custody initially, stating that they don't have him in the police station and later acknowledged his custody. He was kept in detention for 4 days and then released on the same undertaking, as others. Ishtiyaq

had come back from JVS hospital only a few days ago before this incident, after undergoing a nose surgery. No FIR registered.

Case 5: (Property damage, harassment) (House no. 20)

The incident was narrated by Haseena Mushtaq W/O Mushtaq Ahmad Gasi. She was with her three children when the incident took place. Her husband had gone for prayers and it must be around 12:30 P.M. when the Police suddenly entered their house and started damaging their property. Their T.V., chandelier, fridge, almirahs and windows were severely damaged. The police also threw away all the eatables that they could find. Haseena had to run upstairs along with her children only to wait for the perpetrators to leave by themselves.

They have not resumed living in their house since the incident took place due to trauma of the incident. Her son had to be taken to hospital after a few days as he developed some heart problem. His medical prescriptions were not available for inspection as the record was sent to his maternal grandmother's home.

Case 6: (Arrest, Harassment, Property damage) (House no. 17)

The case pertains to Ghulam Nabi Wadoo S/O Sanaullah Wadoo. The case was narrated by Ghulam Nabi and his family. Ghulam Nabi, who is aged around 50, is an auto driver. He was sitting in the house with his family when policemen suddenly entered the compound of their house. According to the family, it must be around 12:30 P.M. as they heard the Friday prayer call coming from a nearby mosque. One policeman climbed up the wall, unlocked the main gate from the inside and then the whole Police team entered the premises. Ghulam Nabi pleaded in front of the policemen to not to enter the house as there were women inside, his wife and two unmarried daughters. But the police still entered and beat him, his two daughters and wife, broke windows of their house and damaged other property as well. Front glass of his auto that was parked outside the house was also broken by the police. The police team was headed by DSP Furqan and SHO Adil. The policemen took Ghulam Nabi to the Police post Bemina and kept him in detention for 4 days, only to be released on an undertaking given by members of the Mohalla committee. No FIR was registered in the case.

Case 7: (Arrest, Property damage) (House no. 32)

The case pertains to Ghulam Mohideen Khanday, who is aged around 55 and works as a laborer. It was around 12 P.M. when Ghulam Mohideen was painting the walls of the kitchen in his house. The police started banging the main gate and he went to open it. The police grabbed him and took him to the Bemina police post. He did not resist and fully cooperated with the Police. His mother and daughter were cursed and shamed by the policemen. He was kept in detention for 4 days in the Bemina Police Post and was released on the same undertaking as other cases While he was kept in the police post, he was asked to pay Rs 100 per day for "Langer Kharch" i.e. ration expenses. A total amount of Rs 400 was taken by the Munshi. The incident was narrated by him and his wife.

The case pertains to Ashiq Ahmad Dar S/O Ghulam Mohammad Dar. Ashiq, aged around 50 is an auto driver. It must be around 12 pm while he was at home with the rest of his family and his auto was parked right outside his house when they heard noises coming from outside. When they looked outside through the windows, they could see policemen damaging their auto. The front glass of the auto was broken by the Policemen, but they did not enter their

house. They identified DSP Furqan and D.O. Adil leading the police team. No FIR was registered in the case.

Thereafter, the police stayed in the colony for some time and did not let anyone come out of their house. There was an announcement in the mosque asking people to come out of their homes to protest but the police did not allow it and tried to find the person who made the announcement but failed to do so.

Case 9: (Property damage) (House no. 18)

The case pertains to Farooq Ahmad Dar S/O Ghulam Mohammad Dar. Farooq is aged 41 and works as a street vendor selling cosmetic products. Farooq was at his home along with his wife and two children when they heard noises coming from outside their house and subsequently saw police rushing through their main gate into their house, including DSP Furqan. They immediately vacated their house, jumped into their neighbor's house by crossing the common wall in order to hide there. However, the police followed them and beat his family, including two daughters. DSP Furqan was also accompanied by one lady police officer named Rani. DSP Furqan beat one of the daughters himself with a staff on her back and leg. She studies in 10th standard and is aged around 16 years. After doing so he warned her "there must be no reports of stone pelting anymore".

Mansoor Colony, Bemina

Case 1: Case of Property Damage, harassment and arrest.

Imran Ahmad Mandoo, aged 30, male, driver by profession, time of interview 10:43am, H no. 166.

At around 11 am on 16th Aug in the morning, police with DSP Furqan, DO Adil from Police Station Parimpora and CRPF with 3 jeeps barged in while the victim was sitting in his home with his family and broke almost all the windowpanes of the house and also damaged other property that include LED TV, Fridge, wardrobe. Then, the forces went upstairs and beat Imran to pulp and arrested him. While the family pleaded to let him go, the police did not listen to a word of theirs, instead abused them including the women. He was taken to the Police Station Parimpora and kept there for 4 days. Family of the victim used to go there every day for his release, but, the police refused to let him go. He was released after 4 days of detention after the Mohalla committee gave an undertaking stating that no protests or stone pelting would take place in the locality.

Case 2: Case of Arrest, Harassment and property damage.

Shahnawaz Ahmad Mandoo, brother of the last victim. Aged 45 years, driver. Mansoor Colony.

Shahnawaz came to save his brother from being arrested on 16th Aug at around 11 am in the morning. While doing so, he was beaten up by the forces and his daughter was abused a lot by them. The windowpanes of his house were broken too. His family begged the forces to let him go as they have nobody to look after their family. Moreover, his daughters already have some ailments. Nonetheless, he was arrested and taken to Police Station Parimpora. His family sent some relative of theirs the next day who requested the police to release him, but,

instead he was also taken into custody without any reason. He was kept in detention for one night and released the next day. The next day same thing happened again as another relative went and he was arrested too for 1 night. Shahnawaz was released after 4 days only after the mohalla committee gave in writing that no incident of protest or stone pelting would take place in their area, and that if any such incident were to occur ever again, then, the members of the committee would be responsible for the same. The victim still has some bruise marks from the beating that he received on the date of the incident.

Case 3: Case of Arrest, Harassment and Property damage.

Riyaz Ahmad Dar s/o Ghulam Ahmad Dar, Aged 24 years, House no. 158-B, time of interview 11:15 am.

Forces scaled the wall, broke windowpanes and doors, then barged inside the house of Riyaz at around 11 am on 16th Aug. They beat the victim ruthlessly and abused the women of the family. They fired teargas shells in the locality while arresting the men and suffocated the people in their houses. The victim was then arrested by the police. The family pleaded to let him go, but, the forces refused and abused them instead. The family of the victim used to go to the Police Station Parimpora every day and used to beg the officers there to let the victim go, but, the police officers would not listen. The victim was released after 4 days on the same undertaking as in the above cases.

Case 4: Case of Arrest, Property damage and harassment.

Mehraj Ahmad Dar S/O Ghulam qadir Dar, Aged 24 Years, House no. 164, Crockery business in Ladakh, time of interview 11:04 am.

Victim was at his in-laws' place having tea on the morning of 16th Aug at 11 in the morning. He was beaten up by the forces before they arrested him. The forces also abused the family when they requested to let the victim go. Police came along with the D.O. from Parimpora Police Station. Mehraj's father used to go to the Police Station every day and used to request the police to let him go. It was only after 4 days that he was released when the mohalla committee gave in writing that no stone pelting or protests would take place in the locality.

Dharambugh, Kralpora, Budgam

Kralpora falls within the limits of BK Pora Tehsil and houses approximately 700-800 families. The area was put under restrictions since 5th of August, however, vehicle movement was not barred. The area witnesses frequent stone pelting incidents, but no injuries were reported. There have been 5-10 arrests made in the area including two detentions made under Public Safety Act. Also, this figure is inclusive of two juveniles. There have been no restrictions on prayers in the area.

Case 1 (Property damage)

The case pertains to Shahzad Ahmad Bhat S/O Late Ghulam Nabi Bhat. Shahzad, who is aged 31 years, runs a groceries shop near his house.

The incident took place on 18th September at around 4 pm when a J&K Police team arrived in the locality. On seeing the Police, a group of boys, who were sitting outside Shahzad's house,

rushed into his house premises in order to avoid arrest or torture. Then, they went to Shahzad's neighbour's house after scaling the wall in between the two houses. Subsequently, SHO Mehboob Banday, with 4 other policemen, broke the main gate of Shahzad's house that was locked by him and entered the house premises. As per the victim, only the S.H.O. was wearing his uniform while the others were in civilian outfits. Shahzad, his mother and his brother were inside their home at the time. They were asked to open the door of their house by the Police but they did not do so due to fear of torture and property damage to be done by the Police.

One of the policemen picked a shovel from their lawn and started breaking the windowpanes of their house. They broke several windows and then left. However, while they were leaving, they took the shovel and electric pipe, that was lying in the lawn, along. Shahid's mother Fatima was also abused by one of the policemen (not identified).

Case 2 (Arrest, Public Safety Act and Property damage)

The case pertains to Mudasir Fayaz Mir S/O Fayaz Ahmad Mir, aged 21 years. His father is a clerk in the state education department.

It was on the intervening night of 5th and 6th September when a team of J&K Police entered their house at around 12:30 am by scaling the wall. The whole family including Mudasir, his brother Suhail, father Fayaz and mother were sleeping when the Police knocked on their door. On hearing the knock Mudasir fled away to avoid being arrested or tortured. Mudasir's brother, Suhail Fayaz, was arrested by the Police and taken to Chadoora Police Station. However, neither Suhail, nor any other family member was tortured. No property damage was caused by the Police except that a portion of their wall that fell while the Policemen were scaling it. Mudasir was presented in the Chadoora Police Station on 7th of August by the family. Consequently, Suhail was released and Mudasir was taken into custody immediately, where he was kept in detention till 14th August.

Mudasir was hit with pellets in June 2019, for which he has been under treatment since. He was taken to SMHS Hospital Srinagar on 13th of September for check-up and investigations while being accompanied by Police. The doctors had set 21st September as the date for surgery of his pellet hit left eye. However, he was taken to Central Jail Srinagar on 14th September in the morning around 9:00 A.M. His family went to Central Jail on 18th September to visit him and were handed over a copy of Mudasir's P.S.A detention order along with annexures on the same date. The annexures included a copy of the F.I.R. registered against Mudasir in 2017 and two F.I.R.'s registered against him in August 2019, all alleging his involvement in stone pelting. He was also detained under P.S.A. in 2017 and released after receiving immunity from the government.

The family again visited Central Jail on 21st September to request the authorities to allow Mudasir to be taken to SMHS Hospital for surgery. However, the guard at the gate informed them that the prescriptions stating the date of surgery are not enough and a court order was required in this regard.

He is still under detention in the Central Jail. The family has approached JKCCS to file a petition to quash the P.S.A order and to also get an order for Mudasir's surgery from the High Court.

Case 3 (Arrest and property damage)

The case pertains to Tajamul Farooq Mir S/O Farooq Ahmad Mir, aged 22 years. Tajamul and his father, both work as contractors.

The incident is connected to the arrest of Mudasir Fayaz, as they were arrested and taken to central jail together, on the same dates. Tajamul was arrested immediately before Mudasir on the intervening night o 5th and 6th September at around 12:00 am from his house when a Police team entered their house. No family member was tortured, neither was any property damaged during the incident. He was taken to Chadoora Police Station along with Mudasir where he was kept under detention till 14th, before being transferred to Central Jail, Srinagar. Tajamul's family went to Central Jail once to visit him where they were handed over the PSA detention order along with annexures (copy was not available with the family at the time of interview). He is still under detention in Central Jail, Srinagar.

Window panes of the house were broken by J&K Police earlier on several instances as a reaction to protests in the locality.

Qazibagh, Mochua, Budgam

Mochua, that falls within the limits of B.K Pora Tehsil and houses around 500-600 families. The area has been put under strict restrictions since 5th of August with heavy deployment of forces. The curbs and restrictions have been eased since mid-September but curfew is imposed on all Fridays. There have been 3 arrests reported in the area. However, no detention was made under the PSA, no injuries incurred, neither were any restrictions on prayers imposed. The area has witnessed heavy damage caused to houses by J&K Police.

Case 1 (Property Damage)

The case pertains to Saqib Fayaz Wani S/o Fayaz Ahmad Wani, 16 years old, student of 9th standard. His father has a grocery shop right outside their house.

The incident took place around 1st – 2nd September, at around 11 A.M, when a police team barged into their house. Saqib immediately fled his house to avoid arrest or torture. His father was also not at home. His mother told the S.H.O Mehboob Bandey, who was heading the police team, that they were not involved in any protests or stone pelting incidents. However, the police still went on to break several windows of their house. Also, the S.H.O while leaving asked Saqib's mother to inform her husband that "Chulbul Pandey had come" referring to a film character who is a notorious policeman. No testimony was taken as the narrator, Saqib, is a minor. (P.F.A. property damage cases below)

Case 2 (Arrest, Torture and Property Damage) (House No. 57)

This case pertains to Abdul Rashid Wani, aged around 43 years. Rashid and his son, Adil Rashid, who is aged around 22 years, both run a departmental store outside their house in Wanchowa.

The incident took place on the intervening night of 4th and 5th September at around 11:45 P.M. The family, including Rashid, his wife, son and daughter were sleeping in their house when a J&K Police team consisting of more than 20 personnel arrived in 7-8 cars and entered

their house. One of the policemen (Not identified who) slapped Rashid a few times and dragged him out of his house. His daughter was also abused by one of the policemen (Not identified who). His father was taken to Chadoora Police Station and was kept there for 5 days. As per the family, he was released as the police had produced him before Tehsildar (Executive Magistrate) for remand which was denied. The reason of the raid might be stone pelting that took place in the area, earlier the same day.

Also, their scooter was taken into custody illegally by the police in the same incident. S.H.O Mehboob Bandey asked them to either hand over the keys to him or that he would damage it. The family succumbed to the pressure and handed over the keys to him. The one of the policemen rode the scooter to the P.S. The scooter is still in Chadoora Police Station.

In another incident that took place 4-5 days ago, a J&K Police team had broken the windows of their departmental store, photos of which are attached below. Stone pelting had taken place on that day as well but there was no involvement of the family in the incident.

Not known whether F.I.R is registered or not.

Case 3 (Arrest, Torture and Property taken into illegal custody)

The case pertains to Mohammad Shafi Wani and is narrated by his son, Faisal Bin Shafi, who is aged around 23 years and is pursuing B.Sc in S.P College Srinagar.

As per Faisal, the incident took place on 21st August between 02:30 and 02:45 P.M. when a team of J&K Police headed by DSP Fayaz entered their workshop. One of the policemen (not identified who) beat up his father and a worker with a staff and slapped them several times. Shafi was then taken to Chadoora Police Station and kept in detention. He was released after 5 days (the mode of release is not known as the son was hesitant to talk about it). Stone pelting incidents that had happened in the area earlier the same day might be a reason of the raid conducted by J&K Police.

Moreover, some timber was forcibly taken by J&K Police to the Police Station from their workshop during the same incident. However, they later got a release order from the Police and the S.H.O promised to return it.

XII. Sexual Violence

Serious cases of sexualized torture and gendered violence were reported post August 5. *The Independent* reported on September 1 a case of torture from Parigam area in Pulwama district in south Kashmir. Mohammad Yasin Bhat and 11 other men were detained during the cordon and search operation and tortured. They were stripped naked and kept in a queue on the main road. All of them were electrocuted in their genitals. When the physical torture ended, they were made to lie face down on top of each other, in a pile[43].

Many cases of gender based violence were reported during cordon and search operations and night raids. Women in Shanpora, Habak area on the outskirts of Srinagar city accused the CRPF personnel that were part of the night raids of harassment and molestation. The women said that the CRPF personnel barged into their house at around 2:30 in the night post August

[43] https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/kashmir-crisis-latest-india-article-370-autonomy-torture-claims-planning-a9086611.html

5. They vandalized their houses. The CRPF personnel pointed guns on the chests of women and tried to molest them when they ran out of the house crying. Similar accounts were reported from Kulgam. The armed forces entered all houses during CASOs and raids, which were carried mostly during nights. Male army personnel frisked women and sexually abused them. If they resisted, they were physically tortured[44]. Many of the boys and young men who are kept in illegal detentions alleged to have been sexually tortured.[45]

In an attempt to attack the Kashmiri Muslim population, some Indian armed forces personnel and even some BJP members is that they are going to marry girls from Kashmir and take over all their property (land) since Article 370 is abrogated.[46] Manohar Lal Khattar, Chief Minister of Haryana from BJP, while joking about the disproportionate gender ratio in his state said that earlier they used to bring girls from Bihar, now they can bring them from Kashmir.[47]

The Support Group for Justice for Kunan Poshpora Survivors, filed an application in the State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) on February 23, 2018 demanding details of investigation into all the sexual violence cases against women be submitted in SHRC by the J&K Police Department. It was also demanded that a SHRC chairperson appoint two members of SHRC, including one women, to hear the testimonies of victims of sexual violence. While hearing the case, SHRC directed the State on February 26, 2019 to provide details of all the sexual violence cases registered and investigated. Till October 31, 2019, when the SHRC was disbanded under J&K Reorganisation Act, no submissions were made by the State. Since the SHRC is no longer functional, the case is effectively shelved.

XIII. Surveillance

Surveillance, intelligence gathering and infringements on the right to privacy by the state in the Indian administered state of Jammu and Kashmir have become a fact of life in Kashmir. Often invisibilized or normalized, because of a lack of direct and visible effects, the scope, extent of such surveillance and intelligence gathering is scary; and such information gathering/surveillance forms the basis of control over the population and the channels of information.

The practice of population surveys mostly in rural areas in Kashmir continued in 2019 as well. Well before abrogation of Article 370 and 35-A and splitting of J&K into two Union Territories, on July 29, an order directing police in the summer capital Srinagar to collect details of Masjids was reported. However, a day later, the then Governor Satya Pal Malik rejected the order as invalid and asked the people not to pay heed to the rumours.

As reported, Senior Superintendent of Police Srinagar asked five Zonal SPs to provide details of masjids and their managements falling without their respective jurisdictions immediately for submission to higher authorities. The officials are supposed to submit details like name of masjid, "ideological affiliation", location of masjid, name of moulvis, address and name of chairman of *Intizamia* (managing body). The order was issued barely a few days after Union Home Ministry decided to rush 10,000 additional paramilitary force personnel to Kashmir.

[44] Imprisoned Resistance: 5th August and its Aftermath. Page 32
[45] Ibid. Page 44
[46] Ibid. Page 32
[47] https://www.nytimes.com/2019/08/15/opinion/sunday/kashmir-siege-modi.html

In January this year, the paramilitary forces while conducting checking of vehicle at Srinagar checking points took the personal information, mobile numbers and photographs of the commuters. The move was agitated by the people by expressing their objections on various forums including social media networking sites.

XIV. Persecution of Kashmiris in India

Kashmiris living in India – be it students, business men or professionals, continue to remain prone to all kinds of harassment from state forces, right-wing student groups and from general public.

In 2019, the spate of incidents of violence, threats and intimidation against Kashmiris living in India sharply increased after the militant attack on a CRPF convoy in Pulwama in February 2019. Following the suicide attack, in which at least 48 CRPF men were killed, thousands of Kashmiris living in Indian cities, came under attack of Hindu right-wing mobs and angry Indians.

In 2019, at least 43 incidents of attacks on Kashmiris across India were reported throughout India, with 42 of them alone in the first quarter of 2019. On 26 June, media reported that a resident of Kulgam district in south Kashmir was arrested by the Assam police for allegedly posting an "obscene comment" on social networking website Facebook against the widow of a CRPF man killed in a Maoist attack in Jharkhand on June 13.[48]

The reported incidents of violence against Kashmiris in the first quarter of 2019 (42) are significantly higher than the combined incidents of attacks against Kashmiris in India last year in 2018 (22).

As an immediate consequence of the militant attack on CRPF, violence escalated in Jammu city on 15 February after Hindu right-wing mobs attacked Muslim majority areas and Kashmiri Muslims, torched vehicles bearing Kashmir registered number plates, attacked homes of Kashmiris with stones and demanded them to leave Jammu city.

The government enforced a curfew in Jammu city for 6 days yet violent right-wing mobs held protests and processions against the CRPF attack and their ire was directed towards Kashmiri Muslims living in Jammu.

There were attacks on Kashmiris living in Indian cities. Kashmiri students came under attack and many were beaten, threatened and demanded to leave colleges and universities. Some Kashmiri students were also booked for sedition for allegedly posting on social media. The incidents of these hate crimes against Kashmiris have only risen – with even the Governor of Meghalaya (a state in North Eastern India) calling for a social boycott of Kashmiris and Kashmiri products. There was also news of Kashmiri students suspended from colleges.

While calling for revenge against the militant attack on CRPF, a JNU professor called for "public execution of 40 Kashmiris for 40 soldiers." The rising attacks against Kashmiris left thousands of Kashmiris living in India and cities like Jammu and Dehradun feeling unsafe and fearing for their lives. Owing to such threats to life, scores of Kashmiri students returned to their homes, which gravely affected their studies and careers.

[48] https://www.greaterkashmir.com/news/kashmir/assam-police-arrests-kashmir-youth-for-obscene-facebook-commentagainst-crpf-mans-widow/

The attacks on and persecution of Kashmiris living outside in Indian cities is not uncommon. Kashmiri people are looked at with suspicion and the idea of nationalism is projected by attacking Kashmiris.

In 2018, the instances of persecution and harassment of Kashmiris living outside was frequently reported. According to the data compiled by JKCCS and APDP at least 22 incidents of harassment and persecution of Kashmiris living outside were reported in 2018 in which 24 Kashmiri students were assaulted and 19 were arrested.

The situation of Kashmiris living in India was further compounded by the imposition of a total communication blockade in Jammu and Kashmir by the government of India on August 5 preceding the abrogation of Article 370. The communication blockade caused great distress among Kashmiris living in India due to their inability to reach families back home who were living under a military siege. In the weeks following the abrogation of Article 370 on August 5, many Kashmiri students faced shortage of money and were unable to reach out to their families in time, forcing them to borrow money.

One of predominant issues facing Kashmiris living in India has been their wrongful imprisonment in false and fake 'terror-related cases'. One case that came to light in 2019 saw three Kashmiris being acquitted in two decades old blast case.

> On 23 July 2019, the Rajasthan High Court acquitted five persons including three Kashmiris in the 1996 Samleti blast case. Over two decades ago, the trio was arrested from Nepal and falsely implicated under terror related charges.
>
> The latest acquittal is not a case in isolation. In previous years, as many as 18 Kashmiris were acquitted from the terror related charges they were falsely implicated in. These acquittals serve a reminder that Kashmiris remained soft targets whenever any terror incident occurs in any part of India. The manner in which these men were arrested and framed speaks of hostile nature towards Kashmiris, not just of the police but the judiciary.

In another incident in Rajasthan on 24 November, 2019 following an altercation, four Kashmiri students were beaten up by students from Bihar at Mewar University in Rajasthan's Chittorgarh on November 22, Friday. Reports appearing in a newspaper in Rajasthan said that one of the students, Tahir Majeed from Kashmir's Handwara, was severely injured during the attack. He was admitted in a hospital. Three others – Bilal Ahmad, Ishfaq Ahmad Qureshi and Mohammad Ali – have received minor injuries. According to the police, in the afternoon, the students indulged in a scuffle after a gate pass was given to a Kashmiri student and denied to a student from Bihar. "The student from Bihar, while arguing with the security guard about denying him a gate pass, abused the Kashmiri student. When Kashmiri students go to know about it, the two groups of students clashed with each other," the FIR reads. "The students from Bihar had behaved very rudely. They even called us terrorists," Bilal Ahmad, one of the four Kashmiri students beaten up on November 22, said.

These reported incidents reveal that Kashmiris living in India are vulnerable to all forms of harassment, threats, intimidation and violence.

XV. Use of Excessive Force

The use of pellet shotguns, first introduced in Kashmir 2010, continued throughout 2019. The excessive use of force by the Indian armed forces, especially the firing of pellets and teargas shells resulted in at least 6 deaths in 2019. This year 4 people died due to pellet injuries and 3 died due to inhalation of excessive tear and pepper gas. On April 11, a 13-year-old student, Owais Ahmad Mir was killed by pellets after Indian armed forces fired pellets at protestors in Mandigam village of Langate in Kupwara district where polling for the parliamentary elections had just ended. According to his father, Mushtaq Ahmad Mir, no warnings were given to the protestors and the pellets were fired to kill.

On May 15 evening, Arshad Ahmad Dar of Chenbal, succumbed to injuries, after he was critically injured by pellets during clashes that had erupted in Pattan in protest of the rape of the 3-year-old Bandipora girl. Another youth, Mehran Banday from Solina, Srinagar died of the pellet injuries to his head, which he had received last year.

On August 6, Asrar Ahmad Khan was seriously injured by pellets and teargas shell when he was playing with his friends in a playground in Elahibagh, Soura. He was hospitalized for about a month and continued to remain in critical condition after which he succumbed on September 3.

Tear and pepper gas are used indiscriminately to manage protests and clashes by CRPF and J&K Police. It caused two deaths post August 5 in 2019. On August 9, Fehmida, a 34 year old housewife and the mother of two minor children, died after she inhaled excessive tear smoke and pepper gas fired by police personnel for dispersing protesters in Firdous Colony area of Bemina area of Srinagar. Mohammad Ayoub Khan (57), resident of Braripora Chowk, Safakadal area of Srinagar, died on August 17 due to excessive inhalation of tear and pepper gas which was fired by CRPF personnel camped in Braripora Chowk. On August 19, Abdul Gaffar Wani (65) from Galwanpora, Srinagar, who was suffering from chest disease (and was on medication) inhaled excessive tear smoke and pepper gas. His condition deteriorated and had to be hospitalized. He died after 3 days on August 22.

Grievous eye injuries due to pellets were also reported. On May 20, media reported that doctors were removing one eye of 14-year-old Asif Ahmad Parray who had suffered severe damage due to pellets. Asif had been hit by a full cartridge of pellets from a point-blank range when he was on his way home. On May 30, a non-local labourer, Sohanjeet from Ariyia in Bihar, was hit by pellets in both eyes.

Local media sources reported at least 95 cases of people being hit by pellets, many of them in their eyes in the first six months of 2019. Post August 5, no reports of use of pellets/teargas or injuries caused were reported in the local media. JKCCS and APDP documented many cases of pellet injuries during the field visits to different areas. Iqbal Lateef, 27, son of Abdul Lateef of Khawaja Bagh, Baramulla suffered pellet injuries on his eyes, head and body on September 17. The pellets were fired by SOG personnel when they were pelted with stones by youth during a raid. Iqbal's received serious injury in his left eye. In this incident another man, Mudasir Ahmad and a woman also received pellet injuries. Police also used pellets and teargas shelling during Muharram processions in Zadibal from September 1-10. Over 100 people were injured by pellets during these 10 days.

On August 9, a 29 year old man (name withheld), from Buchpora area in Srinagar was hit by pellets on both of his legs at point blank range after he was beaten and trampled over by armed forces. On October 3, Yousuf War, a 65 year old from Soura, Srinagar was beaten by police personnel and hit by pellets on his left leg from point blank range when he was returning from mosque after Friday prayers. On October 15, Sajid Ahmad (name changed) from Anchar, Soura received pellet injuries in his right eye. He was immediately hospitalized in SMHS where he was operated upon. The doctors there declared that he had sustained 60 to 70 percent eye damage due to pellets.

4 cases of pellet injuries that happened post August 5 were documented from Shanpora, Habak area in Srinagar outskirts, 3 of them have injured eyes. In their testimonies, they said that no warnings were given before pellets were fired directly on the protesting youth.

On 22 July, the Supreme Court of India asked Jammu and Kashmir High Court to decide within six weeks the plea seeking ban on the use of pellet guns for controlling protests. The Public Interest Litigation on the issue was filed by Jammu and Kashmir High Court Bar Association before the High Court in 2016 seeking stay on use of pellet guns owing to its lethality.[49] The J&K High Court had passed no order in the case till December.

In June, the Ministry of Home Affairs approved the use of Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD) or sound cannons for protest control in Kashmir. The specifications asked for by the CRPF says that the device should have a continuous output of 153 decibels (db) at a distance of 1 metre and 121 db at 100 feet (30.5 metres).[50] Sound pressure above 90 db can cause chronic hearing damage upon daily exposure while above 130 db, it can induce severe pain in the ears.

XVI. Continued use of Torture

Torture continues to be used indiscriminately by the Indian armed forces and J&K Police in J&K to punish or intimidate people. Because of the normalization of the use of torture in Kashmir, it is seldom reported in the media. In 2019 too, only a few cases were reported in the local media. On February 5, Tawseef Ahmad (27), resident of Achagoza Pulwama was stripped naked and beaten by the army when he was asked to report to the 44 Rashtriya Rifles (RR) Camp Shadimarg in Pulwama[51]. During the night of February 16, an *Imam*, Mufti Sheeraz Ahmad and his father-in-law, Mohammad Ahsan were hospitalized after the army personnel from Ahagam camp beat them in their house in Wathoo, Shopian during a search operation[52]. Another person, Mohammad Ishaq Lone was made to report to the 34 RR camp in Nagisharan where he too was stripped naked and beaten and consequently he had to be hospitalized[53]. In south Kashmir districts, it has become a common practice that young men are called to the camps and often subjected to torture and other inhuman and degrading treatments. This practice first started in 1990s when ex-militants were made to regularly report to the camps and subjected to torture, inhuman treatment and forced labour. On March 9, residents of Keller in Shopian district protested against the frequent "thrashing of locals by

[49] http://www.risingkashmir.com/news/decide-in-6-weeks-plea-seeking-ban-on-use-of-pellet-guns-sc-tells-jk-hc-354645.html
[50] No more pellet guns? Sound cannons could soon replace them in Kashmir. Indian Today, June 26, 2019.
[51] https://kashmirlife.net/mehbooba-in-smhs-meets-youth-beaten-by-army-officer-200792/
[52] https://greaterkashmir.com/news/kashmir/cleric-father-in-law-hospitalised-after-alleged-thrashing-by-army-in-shopian/313174.html
[53] https://www.greaterkashmir.com/news/kashmir/civilian-beaten-in-shopian-village-admitted-in-smhs/313953.html

Army". They said that, "they (Army) are snatching our identity cards and mobile phones and asking us to report to their camp."[54]

Torture has resulted in many deaths as well. On March 19, a teacher, Rizwan Assad Pandit (29), resident of Awantipora died in the J&K Police Special Operations Group (or SOG) custody in Air Cargo SOG camp Haft Chinar, Srinagar. The preliminary post-mortem report found that Rizwan died due to "extravasation of blood" caused by multiple injuries. His family claimed that there were torture marks visible on his dead body.[55] While the preliminary autopsy report found its way into the local media, the final findings were not made public. Air Cargo SOG camp is a notorious camp from where many cases of torture and custodial death have been documented and reported in the media over the years.[56]

Another 30-year-old man, Riyaz Ahmad Tikrey, resident of Bandi Nandpora in Kupwara district of North Kashmir, died in the police custody on September 6. While the police tried to pass it as suicide, his family strongly refuted this theory. Their claim was that there were visible torture marks on his dead body and that has led to his death. On September 7, a magisterial inquiry was ordered to probe his custodial death but so for no inquiry has been conducted.

On May 26, a 14-year-old student, Fazil Ahmad Malik, from Soibugh area of Budgam district was tortured severely by army personnel in 2 RR camp in Daharmuna, along with four other minor boys. He received a serious head injury and was hospitalized in SKIMS, Soura. He had to be put on ventilator for weeks before he recovered. His friend, who was also detained along with him told his family that he was hit by an iron rod on his head and then beaten with canes and gun butts. An inquiry by district police was initiated at the time but none of the findings have been made public.

Post August 5 many gruesome cases of torture from different districts in Kashmir were reported in the international media but a complete silence on the subject was maintained by the local media. Mohammad Yasin Bhat, resident of Nadapora, Parigam in Pulwama district was dragged out of his bed at mid-night by the Indian armed forces onto the road, made to stand naked in a queue with another 11 men of the same locality. All of them were beaten and electrocuted in private parts. When this torture ended, they were made to lie face down in a pile on top of each other.[57] *Washington Post* interviewed 19 people from 13 villages in southern districts of Kashmir who had been tortured in August. All of them narrated tales of beatings and electrocution similar to Yasin's.[58]

On August 11, Bashir Ahmad Dar and two other men from his village in Shopian district in South Kashmir were called to the 44 RR camp in Chilipora and tortured. The detention centre, in which they were tortured, had loudspeakers installed and were turned on so that the fear of torture was instilled in the population around the camp.[59]

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[54] https://kashmirlife.net/shutdown-protests-in-keller-village-against-alleged-high-handedness-of-forces-204144/
[55] https://kashmirlife.net/rizwan-may-have-died-due-to-multiple-injuries-report-205093/
[56] Structures of Violence. JKCCS. 2015
[57] https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/kashmir-crisis-latest-india-article-370-autonomy-torture-claims-planning-a9086611.html
[58] https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/asia_pacific/the-night-the-soldiers-came-allegations-of-abuse-surface-in-kashmir/2019/09/28/90969472-d40d-11e9-8924-1db7dac797fb_story.html
[59] https://caravanmagazine.in/conflict/in-shopian-a-contest-is-on-between-militants-and-security-forces-to-control-the-streets

Many instances of inhuman or degrading treatment met out to people kept in illegal detentions were documented by APDP and JKCCS. It was often reported that during the process of arresting a person, police personnel would beat, slap and verbally abuse the detainees and sometimes their family members as well.

A case of forced labour was reported from Pulwama district in South Kashmir. It was reported that young men from Pulwama and Shopian were taken from their villages to the army camp in Lassipora Industrial Growth Centre, Pulwama. They were made to do construction work throughout the day without being paid anything. People in illegal detention were also taken to the camp and made to work.[60]

Torture has been used relentlessly in Kashmir since early 1990s as a counter-insurgency tactic to control and intimidate the whole population. Documenting such use of torture in J&K since 1989, Association of Parents of Disappeared Persons (APDP) and Jammu Kashmir Coalition of Civil Society (JKCCS) released the report titled *Torture: Indian State's Instrument of Control in Indian-Administered Jammu and Kashmir* on May 20, 2019. The report presented a context, trends and patterns, targets, perpetrators, sites and impacts of torture in J&K. This report was built on detailed testimonies of 432 victims of torture who have been torture since 1990.

The report received wide coverage in the international and local media but was largely ignored by the mainstream Indian media. UN Special Rapporteur on Torture, Prof. Nils Melzer, called the findings of the report as "serious allegations". In all the three Universal Periodic Reviews, India has been urged by various member states to ratify the UN Convention against Torture (UNCAT) which has not been done till date. UN Special Rapporteur on Torture has requested permission for a visit to India, for fact finding, in 1999 and have send four reminders in 2007, 2010, 2017 and 2018 but have not been allowed to visit till date.

Many survivors of torture whose cases were documented in the report contacted JKCCS and APDP, concerned about the questioning by J&K police and CID personnel after the release of the said report. Many survivors informed JKCCS that they were questioned by the state agencies either by visiting their homes/places of work or by calling them to the police stations. They felt that this was a tactic of reprisal and intimidation to force them into silence.

Although there was no official response to the report from the Indian State, Indian parliamentarians T.N. Prathapan, Dilip Saikia, Ramesh Chander Kaushik, Deepak Baij, H. Vasantha Kumar from different political parties asked the government on June 25, "whether the Government is aware of the report published by JKCCS and APDP on human rights violation in Kashmir?" Without presenting any arguments against the findings of the report, the government termed the work of JKCCS and APDP as malicious and biased stating, "As per available information, these two organisations have released a report on human rights violation in Kashmir. The organisations are known to present a malicious and biased view, while ignoring facts and ground realities in the State."

While the report received no official response, torture continues to be perpetrated in J&K in military camps and police stations, during cordon and search operations (CASOs) and raids and at checkpoints, as a matter of State policy.

[60] Imprisoned Resistance: 5th August and its Aftermath. Page 44

4. Abrogation of Article 370: Impact and Assessment

In the early hours of 5 August 2019, the authorities in Indian-administered Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) State imposed a curfew on the entire territory of J&K and deployed several thousand Indian army troops and J&K police across all 22 districts without any prior announcement. In addition, on the evening of 4 August 2019 the Indian government imposed a blanket communication blockade across J&K. People woke up the next day with the entire region being under a military and communication clampdown.

At around noon on 5 August, the Indian government, led by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), introduced a bill in the upper and lower houses of the Indian parliament to abrogate Article 370 of the Indian constitution. Article 370 had guaranteed 'special status' to J&K State since 1949 and prevented any person who did not have a state subject certificate from acquiring immovable property in J&K. The abrogation of Article 370 by the Indian government is inconsistent with earlier rulings by the Supreme Court of India, which declared that Article 370 could not be abrogated without the approval of the J&K State's Legislative Assembly.[61] The unilateral manner in which the Indian government took the decision to abrogate the limited autonomy enjoyed by J&K is violative of the international principles to Right to Participate and Right to Self-Determination of people for their political future, which India is obligated to follow after it signed the ICCPR.

A majority of Indian parliamentarians voted in favour of the BJP's decision to repeal Article 370 and to pass a second piece of legislation, the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act of 2019, which led to the split of the existing state of J&K into two Union Territories, Ladakh and J&K, under direct control of New Delhi. This move is part of the Indian government's plan to ensure the complete annexation of J&K, in a belief that such developments would lead to an end of the decades-long conflict.

This pivotal constitutional change was preceded by mass panic and tension in the Kashmir valley. The reports of additional troop deployment, the leaking of several government orders suggesting a "deterioration of law and order situation in the near future in Kashmir" and asking domestic tourists and Amarnath pilgrims "to leave Kashmir immediately" added to the extremely tense situation.

The abrogation of Article 370 – which has been one of the longest running agenda of BJP's ideological project, has resulted in fears of demographic flooding in Kashmir and the local population have expressed how the unilateral decision by the Government of India has made it an existential fight for them.[62] The feelings of anxiety and fear have also been fed by misogynistic and overtly sexualized statements by few BJP politicians following the abrogation of Article 370.

Killings

In the months following abrogation of Article 370, from August 5 to December 31, 2019 there were at least 69 killings in J&K in different incidents of violence, which includes 33 civilians (out of which 14 were non-local civilians), 20 militants and 16 armed forces

[61] https://frontline.thehindu.com/coverstory/article29049528.ece?homepage=true
[62] Imprisoned Resistance: 5th August and its aftermath, November 2019

personal. The table below reveals the break-up of killings post August 5, 2019.

Among the 33 civilians killed post abrogation of Article 370, 12 among them were non-locals who fell victim to the bullets of unidentified men, while one non-local worker was killed in a cross-firing incident and another died due to injuries sustained because of a grenade blast. While 3 civilians were killed due to inhalation of tear smoke shells fired by armed forces, another person drowned in a river body while being chased by armed forces. While one person was tortured to death in police custody, another youth was killed due to pellets and seven people were killed at the LOC due to the cross-LOC shelling between Indian and Pakistani forces. Two civilians were killed by militants, while one person was killed after being hit by a stone and two persons died due to injuries inflicted due to grenade explosions.

Killings in J&K post August 5, 2019

Month	Armed forces	Militants	Civilians	Total
Aug	04	01	07	12
Sep	04	05	02	11
Oct	04	09	17	30
Nov	02	05	05	12
Dec	02	0	02	04
Total	**16**	**20**	**33**	**69**

Restrictions to peaceful assemblies and resultant violations

On August 5, J&K authorities imposed severe restrictions on the right to peaceful assembly under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which empowers magistrates to pass temporary orders prohibiting assemblies of more than four persons. Such restrictions were eased in the Jammu region after remaining in force for three days, but Kashmir continued to remain under strict curbs for several weeks. Due to the communication blockade over the entire Kashmir valley, news from other districts of the Kashmir valley – including from south Kashmir where the situation has remained tense since 2016 – was in little flow. The partial restoration of landline phone services on September 5, and post-paid mobile services on October 14 has eased the situation a bit but easy accessibility to information remains badly impacted. It is pertinent to note that while Kashmir continues to remain without internet, the mobile internet services were restored in Kargil after 145 days on December 27, 2019.

The imposition of section 144 is also frequently invoked by the government to prevent peaceful protests or assemblies. This was witnessed when a group of women took out a peaceful protest in October 15, 2019 demanding revocation of Article 370 and release of prisoners. The women were not allowed to protest and were subsequently detained at Central Jail Srinagar before being released after signing a surety bond.

On 9 August, several people were injured during protests with government forces in the Soura area of Srinagar.[63] Although the Indian Home Ministry's Spokesperson initially claimed that footage broadcast by the BBC of the clashes were fake, the government later admitted to the clashes having happened.[64] A doctor confirmed that at least 53 youths were treated for their injuries at Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences in Soura.

[63] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cOHI1koyn1c.
[64] https://twitter.com/pibhomeaffairs/status/1161224075680931841.

Reports emerged of five people killed in separate incidents as a result of excessive use of force by law enforcement officials in the policing of protests since the start of the clampdown.[65]

1. On 5 August, 17-year old Osaib Altaf from Palpora, Srinagar, was reported to have drowned after being chased by Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) personnel.
2. On 9 August, 35-year-old Fehmeeda Bano was killed after being exposed to teargas and pepper spray in her home at Bemina, Srinagar.
3. On 17 August, 55-year-old Ayoub Khan died at his home in Yaripora, Srinagar, as a result of exposure to teargas when his home was shelled with teargas canisters.
4. On 22 August, a 65-year-old man Abdul Gaffar Wani from Hyderpora area of Srinagar died at SMHS hospital following chest-related illness caused due to the inhalation of tear smoke. According to his family, Abdul Gaffar was suffering with mild chest congestion for which he was taking medication. On 19 August 2019, the whole family was present in their home while clashes were going on outside their house. According to the family, there was massive shelling of tear smoke shells by the state forces, which landed in the compound of their house. As a result, smoke entered the house due to which Abdul Gaffar started coughing and was nebulized and given his prescribed medicine. However, his condition did not improve. As Gaffar's health condition showed no signs of improvement in next two days, the family took him to the S.M.H.S. hospital on 21 August. Unfortunately the victim could not survive long and died the very next evening i.e. on 22nd August.[66] The case has not been reported by media.
5. A police statement on 25 August reported the death of a driver during a stone-pelting incident during a confrontation with the police in south Kashmir's Bijbehara area. On the next day, two youth were reported to have been arrested in connection with the case and six others were detained for questioning.[67]
6. On 4 September, strict curbs were re-imposed in Srinagar's old city as news came out of a youth having succumbed to injuries he sustained during the initial days of the clampdown. Media reports say 16-year-old Asrar Ahmad was hit by pellets[68] while the Indian Army claimed that stone pelters caused his death, after a protest on 6 August.[69] Reportedly, doctors in major hospitals of the Kashmir valley were given instructions to keep "admissions related to clashes to a minimum, and to discharge victims quickly in order to keep statistics down."
7. On 3 September, 24-year-old Riyaz Ahmad Thickrey died in police custody after being tortured in the Handwara area of Kupwara District.
8. On 17 September, 15-year-old Yawar Ahmed Bhat from Chandigam Village, Pulwama District, died after consuming poison possibly as a result of the trauma from being beaten and detained.[70]

[65] https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/kashmir-india-death-certificates-jammuprotests-violence-modi-a9079371.html.
[66] Interview with Gaffar's family
[67] https://www.news18.com/news/india/2-arrested-in-kashmirs-anantnag-for-causing-truck-drivers-death-in-stone-peltingincident-2283889.html.
[68] https://twitter.com/news18dotcom/status/1169139034377113602.
[69] https://twitter.com/CNNnews18/status/1169148378032279555.
[70] https://thewire.in/rights/kashmir-boy-dies-by-suicide-after-allegedly-being-beaten-by-soldiers

Torture by armed forces

Soon after the abrogation of Article 370 on August 5, as the entire Kashmir valley was put under a military and communication lockdown – allegations of torture by armed forces, night raids and harassment in several rural districts emerged. JKCCS and APDP was able to gather information concerning the torture of 14 individuals, mostly youth, on the night of August 5 in Pulwama district of South Kashmir. These 14 youth, according to locals, were tortured by Indian Army personnel led from Zaldoora Camp in Pulwama District, south Kashmir. The 14 were detained after an army raid on their homes in Nadapora village of Parigam area in connection with a stone-pelting incident against the motorcade of an army commander earlier in the day. Army personnel took the victims to the roadside, forcibly removed their clothes, severely beat them with bamboo sticks and plastic canes, and forced them to sit one on top the other. One of the victims, an electrician who runs a religious school in the village, was severely tortured for refusing to shout "Jai Shri Ram" [Praise the Hindu God] through the local mosque's loudspeakers. All victims were released around midnight.

JKCCS and APDP has documented another twenty-four additional cases of torture from Gulshanabad, Gung Bugh, Tengpora, Firdosabad, Boatmen's Colony, Mansoor Colony, Shanpora, Habak in Srinagar District.

Shanpora, Habak, Srinagar

The women in the area accused the CRPF personnel that were part of the night raid of harassment and molestation. Police and CRPF personnel barged into the houses at around 2:30 in the night post August 5. They vandalized the houses, windowpanes were broken, matting was cut and burnt, eatables were spoiled by mixing them into each other and money (Rs. 1000), that was kept in a jar in the kitchen, was stolen. The CRPF personnel pointed guns on the chests of women and tried to molest them when they ran out of the house crying. They also alleged that gold and cash was stolen from their neighbor's house.

In addition, on 3 September, 24-year-old Riyaz Ahmad Thickrey died in police custody after being tortured in the Handwara area of Kupwara District. On 17 September, 15-year-old Yawar Ahmed Bhat from Chandigam Village, Pulwama District, died after consuming poison possibly as a result of the trauma from being beaten and detained.[71]

Forced labour by army personnel

Shortly after August 5, a further escalation of militarization was seen in Kashmir – especially in South Kashmir with large number of troops deployed on roads, streets and alleys. JKCCS and APDP reported the use of forced labour by army personnel in Koil area of Pulwama district. Locals said that as more and more forces were being deployed in Pulwama, the army began construction of a camp in the area around Lassipora. All those who passed along the road connecting the camp with the main street were forced by the army to work at the camp without receiving any payment for their work.[72]

[71] https://thewire.in/rights/kashmir-boy-dies-by-suicide-after-allegedly-being-beaten-by-soldiers
[72] Interview with locals

Mass arrests, thousands detained

The announcement of the abrogation of Article 370 and the subsequent split of J&K was accompanied by a mass detention of local residents. According to the government since August 5, 5161 people had been detained since 5 August and about 609 persons are presently under detention, out of which 218 are stone pelters of them had since been released This was revealed by the government in the Parliament on November 20. However, reports from the field suggest that a much higher number of people were detained and there reports of ongoing detentions. From Turkwangan, Pulwama District, to Heff-Shirmal, Shopian District, an area that covers at least 12 villages, nearly 50 people have been illegally detained by the police since 5 August. Some people reported that they were required to report and remain at the local police stations from 9 a.m to 9 p.m.

Those detained include political leaders from both pro-India and pro-independence parties, civil society members, lawyers, and protestors. Three ex-Chief Ministers of J&K, Farooq Abdullah, Omar Abdullah, and Mehbooba Mufti, have been detained since 5 August. On 16 September, Farooq Abdullah was detained under the Public Safety Act (PSA). Despite the government's claim that no one has been placed under house arrest, many leaders and politicians, such as former J&K Chief Minister Farooq Abdullah, Srinagar Mayor Junaid Azim Mattu, Congress leader Taj Mohiuddin, Communist Party of India (Marxist) member Mohammed Yousuf Tarigami, and Kashmiri pro-independence leaders Syed Ali Shah Geelani and Mirwaiz Omar Farooq, have been under house arrest.

Government-owned guest houses and hotels, most of which are in Srinagar District, were been turned into detention centres. In several other districts tourist reception centers and dak bungalows have also been turned into detention centres in other districts.

Many pro-India, pro-independence leaders, and civil society members have been detained under the PSA. Many of those detained under the PSA have been transferred to jails outside J&K, such as Agra, Bareily, Jodhpur, Jaggad, Prayagraj (formerly Allahabad), Tihar, and Lucknow, making it difficult for their families to travel outside the region to meet with them. In 2019, up to November, 234 prisoners belonging to Jammu and Kashmir are in jails in Uttar Pradesh and 27 in Haryana prisons.

Local people in Pulwama District insouth Kashmir, reported that army personnel detained nearly 1,000 youths following night raids in Pulwama. Before being handed over to the police, the youth were first held in army camps and in some cases beaten and tortured.

Many youths who were detained were kept in police stations without any formal charges against them. They were later released after they signed and submitted bail bonds. According to lawyers in Shopian District Court, many families have been hesitant to apply for the release of their detained family members for fear that they might be arrested under the PSA.

In Shermal Village, Shopian District, at least 13 youth were detained shortly after 5 August. They were not charged or remanded and were kept in illegal detention until their release on 26 August. On the night between 25 and 26 August 2019, armed forces detained about 10 youth during a night raid in the Pinjura area of Shopian.

In addition to scores of youth being detained, with families mostly unaware of their whereabouts, there has also been a clampdown on civil society. Detained civil society

members include: J&K High Court Bar Association President Mian Qayoom, Baramulla District Bar President Abdul Salam Rather, Anantnag District Bar President Fayaz Ahmad Sodagar, former Bar President Nazir Ahmad Ronga, current Kashmir High Court Bar Association Secretary Advocate Mohammad Ashraf Bhat, Kashmir Chamber of Commerce and Industry former President Mubeen Shah (who has been since released); Federation of Chamber of Industries Kashmir President Shakeel Qalandar, human rights activist Ahsan Untoo; and Kashmir Economic Alliance President Mohammad Yaseen Khan. It was later reported that some of them were subsequently transferred to jails outside J&K, as the prisons there had run out of capacity.[73]

Former bureaucrat turned politician Shah Faesal and People's Democratic Party (PDP) youth leader Waheed-ur-Rehman Parra, senior PDP leader Naeem Akhtar were also arrested.[74] Shah Faesal of the Jammu & Kashmir People's Movement was arrested on 14 August at Delhi International Airport and prevented from travelling abroad, before being flown to Srinagar where he was held in one of the detention centres in Srinagar under the PSA.[75]

Many detainees have been denied visits from their family members. Some families contested this denial of right in the High Court. Although the High Court initially did not issue any orders in these cases, the J&K administration granted the families of four detainees permission for a meeting on 5 September. From 5 August to 31 December 2019, 412 Habeas Corpus petitions were filed with J&K High Court.

Distress among Kashmiri students studying in India

The severe clampdown in the Kashmir valley has also led to tensions within the Kashmiri student community studying in various universities and colleges across India, as the students have been unable to reach out to their families back home in the Kashmir valley. Estimates put the figure of Kashmiri students studying in India at over 30,000 and these students have appealed to the government to allow them to reach out to their families under lockdown in Kashmir. On 11 August, the J&K authorities said they were setting up 300 phone booths at landmark points in all parts of the Kashmir valley to facilitate students who wanted to return to J&K.[76] People had to wait for hours in queues to access the phones set up in government offices, only short calls were allowed, and the conversations were monitored.[77] While landline communications have been largely restored in the Kashmir valley, the mobile and internet connectivity remains severely limited.

Prayers forbidden at largest Mosques

The restrictions imposed by the government after the abrogation of Article 370 also had a negative impact on the local community's right to worship. On the occasion of the Muslim festival of Eid on 12 August, authorities barred people in Srinagar and in various other districts in Kashmir valley from gathering in large numbers and allowed prayers only in small mosques in the region. At Heff-Shermal Village in Shopian, which is considered a militant

[73] https://indianexpress.com/article/india/prisoners-lodged-in-jk-shifted-outside-the-state-5890303/.
[74] https://indianexpress.com/article/india/nia-arrests-former-jk-mla-rashid-engineer-terror-funding-case-5893060/.
[75] https://www.huffingtonpost.in/entry/shah-faesal-arrested-in-delhi-sent-to-srinagar_in_5d539860e4b0cfeed1a52bd6.
[76] https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/300-special-telephone-booths-being-established-for-communication-in-j-k-1579794-2019-08-11.
[77] https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/kashmir-situation-jammu-clampdown-restrictions-communications-blackoutphone-booth-1580360-2019-08-13.

stronghold, armed forces prohibited prayers at all 11 mosques in the village.[78] A strict curfew remained in place until late afternoon on the first day of Eid, with hardly any movement of people. J&K authorities have also prohibited Eid prayers at major mosques of the Kashmir valley, including two of the holiest, the centrally located Jamia Masjid Mosque and the Hazratbal Mosque in Dargah.

Prayers at Jamia Masjid were disallowed for an entire stretch of 4 months, spanning for 19 weeks and were only allowed on December 20.

For the first time in 70 years, the authorities disallowed special afternoon prayers (locally known as *Khoja Digar*) at the shrine of Naqashband Sahib in Srinagar on November 22 on the pretext of maintaining 'law and order'.[79]

Right to health threatened by Clampdown

Despite the Indian government's attempt to promote the supposed long-term economic "benefits of the revocation of Article 370",[80] the numerous restrictions imposed in J&K have led to immediate violations of the local population's right to health.

Four weeks after the start of the clampdown, local residents reported a shortage of essential medicines, and baby food. While the government denied that such crisis was unfolding, the J&K's Department of Information and Public Relations admitted to having made baby food available after it was in shortage for two days.[81] Chemists reported that they were running out of medicine stocks.[82] A doctor reported that some patients, who were undergoing critical treatment, did not have access to ongoing medical procedures and treatment, threatening their lives. He was detained by the police shortly after he made those statements.[83] Doctors working in tertiary care hospitals in Srinagar are facing immense pressure to hide the actual statistics about casualties. The relatives are even being denied death certificates of the deceased.[84]

Another aspect how the clampdown has impacted the local population's right to health is how the injured person's inability to access healthcare has been impacted. In several cases documented by JKCCS and APDP, people who were injured during protests, upon arriving in hospitals found the hospitals siding with police personnel. The presence of police personnel in hospitals prevented many of them from accessing healthcare due to fear of getting arrested. The presence of armed forces personnel in hospitals to carry out surveillance and possibly arrest injured persons is a direct violation to Right to Health of these individuals. In the absence of phone services, it has been observed that people faced much difficulty in calling ambulances during health emergencies, which also resulted in deaths.

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[78] https://caravanmagazine.in/conflict/in-shopian-a-contest-is-on-between-militants-and-security-forces-to-control-the-streets
[79] https://www.outlookindia.com/website/story/india-news-police-ban-prayers-inkashmirs-sufi-shrines-on-auspicious-days/342056
[80] https://scroll.in/article/935245/raids-at-night-handbills-by-day-army-siege-in-south-kashmir-escalates-after-specialstatus-revoked.
[81] https://scroll.in/article/935245/raids-at-night-handbills-by-day-army-siege-in-south-kashmir-escalates-after-specialstatus-revoked.
[82] https://indianexpress.com/article/india/jammu-and-kashmir-amid-restrictions-chemists-say-medicine-stocks-running-low-5902897/.
[83] https://scroll.in/latest/935259/j-k-restrictions-police-take-away-doctor-who-was-speaking-about-health-crisis-inthe-state.
[84] https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/kashmir-india-death-certificates-jammuprotests-violence-modi-a9079371.html.

Right to Livelihood and Development threatened by Communication Blockade

All forms of communication – which include mobile phone services, internet services, postal services, were first to go even before the Article 370 was read down on August 5. The local population came to know of the decision of the Indian government through television. Thousands of local businesses in Kashmir valley are dependent on internet services to carry out their businesses and the continued internet blockade has effectively ensured closure of many of these businesses, violating the Right to Livelihood of thousands of locals.

In their Preliminary Economic Loss Assessment Report (which studies the period from 5 August 2019 to 3 December 2019), the Kashmir Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI), observed that the situation of communication blockade, restrictions and shutdown in Kashmir valley since August 5 has lead to the loss of approximately 17878.18 crores, estimating that Kashmir economy lost Rs 165 crores per day due to clampdown, uncertainty since August 5. The report further said that over 1 lakh people lost their jobs in the four months following the abrogation of Article 370 on August 5.

With the abrogation of Article 370 and reorganization of the state into two Union Territories, several state laws in the J&K Constitution (which also stands revoked) were revoked. The new Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019 repealed more than 150 State laws, however, retained several regressive laws like Public Safety Act (PSA) while bringing in 106 new Indian laws. While Jammu Kashmir Waqf Board, which looked after all Muslim shrines in Jammu and Kashmir and was an independent body, was revoked but bodies catering to the welfare of Hindu bodies like Amarnath Shrine Board and Mata Vaishno Devi Board were retained.

5. Population on Target

I. Killings of Political Activists

Over the last thirty years of armed conflict in J&K, political activists of all stripes – be it from pro-India parties or pro-freedom groups have been targeted and killing. In 2019, the killings of political activists continued to occur. While it has been largely observed that the killings of political activists and workers have been carried out under the mysterious cover of unidentified gunmen, the state police has always blamed militants for the killings.

In 2019, five political activists, and one relative of an elected Sarpanch, were killed in various incidents of targeted violence in J&K. While two were from Peoples' Democracy Party (PDP), the rest of the three belonged to BJP, RSS and Congress respectively.

The circumstances of killings of each five political activists killed this year are as follows:

1. On January 4, 2019 a 25-year-old youth, Simranjit Singh son of Sardar Nanak Singh of Khasi Pura, Tral, Pulwama, youth was attacked and killed by unknown gunmen. Simranjit was brother of an elected Sarpanch. Following Simranjit's killing, 35 sarpanchs and panchs from the Sikh community have sent their resignations to the deputy commissioner Pulwama.
2. On April 4, 2019 a panchayat member who was critically injured after being shot at in south Kashmir's Kulgam district on April 3 evening succumbed at a hospital

in Srinagar. Abdul Majeed Dar, who was formerly associated with the Peoples Democratic Party, succumbed at SMHS hospital in Srinagar. Medical Superintendent SMHS hospital, Dr Nazir Chaudhary confirmed his death to Greater Kashmir. Majeed was a panch and had contested as an independent candidate.

3. On April 9, 2019 a Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) leader and his SPO were killed by unidentified gunmen, who police claimed were militants, in an attack in Kishtwar district. The slain leader was identified as Chanderkant Sharma.

4. On May 4, 2019 a senior leader of Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) was shot at and killed by suspected militants at his residence in Verinag area of south Kashmir's Anantnag district. The slain 60-year-old was identified as Gul Muhammad Mir alias Attal Gul Mir of Nowgam village in Verinag.

5. On May 16, 2019 a PDP activist who was injured in a suspected militant attack at Zainapora area of south Kashmir's Shopian district succumbed to injuries at SKIMS Soura, Srinagar. The slain was identified as Irfan. On May 8, Irfan along with another person namely Muzafar Ahmad Bhat were injured after a group of militants took the duo from their chemist shop in Zainapora towards a nearby orchard and fired upon them.

6. On November 26, 2019, an agriculture employee and a Panchayat member were killed in an attack by gunmen at Anantnag in south Kashmir. The slain were identified as Peer Rafiq, Panch, of Larkipora, Anantnag and Sheikh Zahoor employee of govt. agricultural department. Reports said, gunmen hurled a grenade followed by firing in a public gathering during the government sponsored "Back to Village" a grievance redressal programme at Hakoora village. The attack took place at around 3:00 pm. In the attack four persons were injured and two of them died later.

Pertinently on 8 May 2019, on the directions of then Governor Satyapal Malik, the Jammu Kashmir Home Department ordered that Muneer Ahmad Khan, ADGP, Security/L&O shall conduct an enquiry into all attacks on political activists that have taken place since October, 2018 but the results of this enquiry have not been made public yet.

II. Violence against Children

In 2019, as in the past, children continued to be victims of state violence in J&K. Besides becoming victims of extra-judicial executions, children also faced illegal and unjust detention, ill-treatment, including torture, at the hands of armed forces during detention and fear of further reprisals.

The ongoing armed conflict in J&K and especially the August 5, has not only affected children directly by way of being kept under illegal and administrative detention in conditions that are in violation of the international standards of Juvenile Justice but children's education and schooling has suffered too. Post August 5, all schools, colleges and universities were closed down. Even though the government claimed that they have opened all schools in late September, but attendance of the children remained next to negligible as parents expressed fear of sending their wards to school in view of the volatile political situation in the valley, which was also compounded by lack of phone and internet services.

JKCCS's 2018 report *Terrorized: Impact of Violence on the Children of Jammu and Kashmir* revealed that children have been killed, injured, faced inhuman and degrading treatment, been victims of torture and sexual violence and become victims of pellet-shot guns. In 2019, the trend of violence against children continued.

Among the 80 civilians killed in an extra-judicial manner this year, 8 were children. The number of children killed this year, even though, is lesser than last year's 31 killings of children, but the pattern continues to be the same as children continue to be vulnerable and unprotected by law.

Over the last two decades, killings of children have accounted for 8% of the total civilian killings in conflict situation in J&K.

It is worthwhile to note that the state violence against children is perpetrated indiscriminately and without any recourse to any Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) by the armed forces.

Aside from being the victims of extra-judicial killings, excessive use of force and torture, children in 2019 faced illegal and administrative detention – especially after the abrogation of Article 370 by Indian government in August 5. The announcement of the abrogation of Article 370 was accompanied by a mass detention of local residents, including that of children. In response to a petition filed by Eenakshi Ganguly in the Supreme Court of India alleging grave violations against children, the Juvenile Justice Board Committee of Jammu and Kashmir High Court filed a report stating that '144 children had been detained in different police stations of Kashmir valley after August 5'. While the report maintained that all of these children were not kept for more than a single day in the police station, media reports and independent research by JKCCS and APDP has established that most children were kept under illegal detentions for a period longer than one day and faced inhuman and degrading treatment, including torture in some cases.

JKCCS and APDP has also found the number of children detained in different police stations across Kashmir post August 5 is much higher than the figure of '144 children detained' given by the state police in their submission before the Juvenile Justice Committee.

A few symptomatic cases of illegal and arbitrary detention of children is presented below.

1. Fourteen-year-old Aasif Ahmad (name changed) from Mansoor Colony, Srinagar was picked up twice from the medical shop where he works soon after the abrogation of Article 370 on August 5. He remained in police custody for 8 days in the first instance and in the second he was detained for 5 days – both illegally. There are no formal charges brought against Aasif. His family maintains that Aarif had been arrested in lieu of his younger brother Aabid (name changed), who is just 13 years old. After releasing Aasif, the police detained Aabid. His family alleges that police conducted night raids at their home and in one of the night raids Aabid was picked up. Aasif and Aabid's case do not feature in the list of '144 children detained post-August 5' submitted by the state police.
2. Eleven-year-old Mohsin Bhat (name changed) from Anchar, Soura-Srinagar, was picked up – along with two of his friends, near a playground where they had gone to play cricket. The incident occurred soon after the abrogation of Article 370 of August 5. Before being beaten and kicked by policemen, the trio were detained at the Soura police station for several days and were only let off after they were asked to report to the police station. The mother of the detained minor maintains that she was beaten by the policeman in charge of the station and he hurled invectives at her when she went to demand her son's release. Mohsin was kept under illegal detention and no formal charges were brought against him.

3. Ten-year-old Azaan (name changed) from Anchar area of Soura-Srinagar was picked up when he was playing cricket at a playground near his home. Azaan was first beaten and then bundled inside a police vehicle – along with few other boys. Inside the police vehicle, as per Azaan, the policeman pointed a gun at his chest and told him that he will shoot him. Azaan was beaten and verbally abused by the policemen inside the station. He was only let off after elders from his area, including his family – approached the police station next day and pleaded for the innocence of Azaan, who is just 10-year-old.

The above reveal that the arbitrary and illegal detention of children was routinely used by the state police in J&K following the abrogation of Article 370. While some of these children were let off after spending many days in prison and were not charged, many other juveniles were only let off after the police forced their community members – including their family members and elders, to sign a community bond promising 'good conduct' of the boys and making them responsible for the detained individual's actions in future. The practice of making communities sign a 'community bond' was even admitted by the Director General of the Police Dilbag Singh in one of his interviews with the press but it must be noted that such a practice is totally outside the law and is violative of international standards of the Convention of the Rights of Child.

The ongoing illegal detention of children in J&K not only violates the international obligations under the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC), which India has both signed and ratified, but also violates the provisions of Juvenile Justice Act of the Constitution of India. The failure to differentiate between children and adults while carrying out arrests is one of the hallmarks of the police conduct in J&K.

III. Violence against Persons with Disabilities

Unfortunately, in Jammu and Kashmir the killing of unarmed persons with disabilities by armed forces is deemed worthy of being declared an 'encounter' and award money sought from the government. The 2011 case of a mentally challenged person from Poonch passed off as a top Lashkar militant and killed in an encounter by Indian army and police is a glaring example of the arbitrary nature of India's counter-insurgency campaign in Indian administered Jammu and Kashmir, which has not distinguished between civilians and combatants and routinely kills civilians.

In the data compiled by JKCCS and APDP, in the last sixteen years i.e. from 2003 to 2019 at least eighteen killings of persons with mental disabilities were witnessed in Indian administered Jammu and Kashmir.

In 2019, there was one reported incident of a mentally challenged person in Kashmir shot at and injured by armed forces. On December 3, 2019 a mentally challenged person was shot at and injured by armed forces when he was moving around Air Force base in Pulwama. The injured was identified as Bashir Ahmad Ganie son of Ali Mohammad Ganie of Hyergam Frisal, Kulgam. As in all cases of killings and use of excessive force by armed forces in J&K, these killings remain barely investigated and no armed force personnel has faced prosecution. These killings of mentally challenged persons by armed forces has largely remained ignored and unnoticed.[85]

[85] http://www.wandemag.com/killing-mentally-disabled-trend/

IV. Attacks on Non-Local Workers

In the months following the abrogation of Article 370 on August 5, several incidents of violence against non-local workers occurred in J&K. In these violent incidents, as many as 14 non-local workers, who were mostly drivers, were killed by unidentified gunmen. Among the 13 killings - 11 were shot dead, two killed in grenade explosions and one person died in cross firing. This was, perhaps for the first time, that in one year over ten non-locals were killed in violence in Kashmir.

In one incident on October 29, 2019 gunmen lined up five non-local workers and shot them dead, one by one in Kulgam district of South Kashmir. All victims were from West Bengal. The government were quick to blame the militants. However, no militant organization claimed the responsibility and neither have they denied their involvement. This time too, the blame falls on mysterious unidentified gunmen, who continue to serve as a cover to the actual perpetrators of violence for decades.

The killings of these five non-local workers occurred when a European Parliament delegation was in Kashmir on two day tour, which was only restricted to Srinagar with selected invitees. The visit itself generated many controversies.

The details of the killings of each non-local civilian workers in J&K are given in a table below.

List of Killings of Non-Local Workers in Kashmir in 2019

SNo.	Name	Parentage	Address	Occupation	Date of Killing	Alleged Agency	Nature of killing
1.	Mohammad Sharik	Intzar	Kalyanpur, Uttarakhand		07-03-19	Police accused militant while militants accused govt.	Grenade explosion
2.	Mujeed-non-local		Bihar		03-08-19		Cross Firing
3.	Sharief Khan (Non-local)		Rajasthan	Trucker	14-10-19	Unidentified Gunmen	Shot dead
4.	Charanjeet Singh (Non-local)		Non-local	Fruit dealer	16-10-19	Unidentified Gunmen	Shot dead
5.	Sati Kumar (Non-local)		Chhattisgarh	Labourer	16-10-19	Unidentified Gunmen	Shot dead
6.	Mohammad Illiyas (Non-local)			Diver	24-10-19	Unidentified Gunmen (police blamed militants)	Shot dead
7.	Not ascertained			Driver	24-10-19	Unidentified Gunmen (police blamed militants)	Shot dead
8.	Kamar-ud-din Sheikh (Non-local)		West Bengal		29-10-19	Unidentified Gunmen (police blamed militants)	Shot dead
9.	Mursalin Sheikh (Non-local)		West Bengal		29-10-19	Unidentified Gunmen (police blamed militants)	Shot dead
10.	Rafiqu Sheikh (Non-local)	Sidiqul Sheikh	West Bengal		29-10-19	Unidentified Gunmen (police blamed	Shot dead

						militants)	
11.	Rafiq Sheikh (Non-local)	Ghafoor-ul-Sheikh	West Bengal		29-10-19	Unidentified Gunmen (police blamed militants)	Shot dead
12.	Nayem-ud-Din (Non-local)		West Bengal		29-10-19	Unidentified Gunmen (police blamed militants)	Shot dead
13.	Rinku		Saharanpur, UP		04-11-19	Unknown Persons	Grenade Explosion at Lal Chowk-SGR by unidentified persons

V. Grenade Attacks at Public Places

The grenade throwing at public places was not a new phenomena in Kashmir. In the past, explosions were triggered at places bustling with people.

In 2019, in 15 incidents of grenade explosions at public places four civilians were killed while 160 were injured. The grenade incidents where civilians were not injured or killed are not included here.

Grenade Attacks at Public Places in which Civilians were Killed or Injured

Date	No of civilians killed	No of civilians injured	Place of explosion	Aimed at	Alleged agency
Jan 11	0	0	Lal Chowk, Srinagar	CRPF	Militants
Jan 17	0	0	Zero Bridge, Srinagar	Police	Militants
Jan 18	0	0	KP road in main town of Anantnag	CRPF	Militants
Jan 31	0	6	Sherbagh, Anantnag	CRPF	Militants
Feb 10	0	4	Palladium Cinema, Lal Chowk Sgr.	CRPF	Militants
Feb 13	0	19	Inside a classroom Sirnoo village of Kakapora area in Pulwama		
March 03	0	0	Awantipora	House of a police officer	Militants
March 07	2	32	Jammu	General Bus Stand	Unknown persons (Police blamed militants while militants accused state secret agencies)
April 16	0	0	Tral	At the residence of National Conference leader in Tral	Militants
June 18	0	18	Pulwama	Police	Militants
Oct 05	0	14	Anantnag	Deputy	Unknown persons

				Commissioner's office Anantnag	
Oct 12	0	8	Lal Chowk, Srinagar	Hari Singh High Streets in Lal Chowk Srinagar	Unknown persons
Oct 28	0	19	New Colony Sopore	Sopore Market	Unknown persons
Nov 04	2	40	Hari Singh High Street, Lal Chowk, Srinagar	Market place	Unknown persons
Total	4	160			

6. Issues

I. Militarization

J&K Kashmir continues to be the world's most densely militarized region with the presence of nearly 700,000 armed forces and police. In response to a question by Kashmiri MP Hasnain Masoodi in the July session of the Indian Parliament, the Ministry of Defence replied that the total land occupied in J&K by "Defence Departments/Wings/Organizations" was 56615.54 acres (22,912.31 hectares). This number accounts for the land under the occupation of Army while leaving out the land that is under the occupation of central armed police forces (CAPF). In January 2018 Legislative assembly session, the then J&K chief minister, Mehbooba Mufti stated that 21,400 hectares (52879.4 acres) of land in J&K is illegally occupied by the Indian armed forces while 18,846 hectares are under the 'authorized occupation'. The Ministry of Defence said that in the last three years more than INR 1.34 billion have been paid as rent for the land while almost INR 244.9 million is outstanding.

On 15 January, a sanction to create two women battalions of Jammu and Kashmir police was granted along with creation of 2014 posts for these two battalions.[86] J&K Police department has the highest number of recruitments among all the public service departments in J&K with a total number of more than 110,000 personnel.[87]

In the aftermath of the attack on the Indian armed forces convoy on February 14, Union Home Ministry ordered an urgent deployment of additional 100 companies (45 companies of CRPF, 35 BSF, 10 SSB and 10 ITBP) of central armed police forces (CAPF) in J&K on February 23.[88] At the same time, an order issued by Zonal Police Headquarters Kashmir called for replacement of CRPF with the BSF and ITBP for the static guard duties in Srinagar.[89] Both BSF and ITBP are specially trained forces for securing borders. Later, it was reported that the additional SSB forces had been moved into an under-construction maternity and pediatric hospital in Bemina, where they occupied at least three floors.[90]

According to the latest Srinagar Master Plan (2021-2035), the presence of "defence establishments" in every nook and corner of the city is one of the major obstacles for the development. The Master Plan states, "As per the existing land use, the land under defence

[86] https://kashmirreader.com/2019/01/15/2-jk-police-women-battalions-with-2014-posts-approved/
[87] Structures of Violence. Page 13
[88] https://www.greaterkashmir.com/news/kashmir/centre-to-urgently-deploy-100-more-companies-of-central-armed-forces-in-kashmir/313990.html
[89] https://www.greaterkashmir.com/news/kashmir/bsf-itbp-to-replace-crpf-for-static-guard-duties-in-srinagar/314006.html
[90] https://www.greaterkashmir.com/news/srinagar-city/forces-occupy-under-construction-hospital-at-bemina/315206.html

including many military and paramilitary establishments is spread over an area of 23 Sq km, which equals eight percent of the existing land area of Srinagar. The statistics reveal that there is more area occupied for the defence use than the area used for the development of District, Divisional and State-level public and semi-public infrastructure."[91]

Not paying heed to the suggestions of the Srinagar Master Plan, the government on May 16 leased out, for a period of 40 years (extendable to 99 years), 7.5 acres of state land belonging to the J&K Horticulture Produce Marketing Corporation (JKHPMC) in Zakura in Srinagar outskirts to the CRPF in return of INR 796.6 million. The sanction for this transfer had been given by the Revenue Department on March 6.[92] Although this land was already under CRPF occupation since 1990, the J&K High Court had directed the government in December 2018 to remove the encroachment and retrieve the land. This land transfer was a direct contempt of the High Court.

On July 4, J&K High court permitted Army to raise permanent constructions at a transit camp in ecologically fragile Sonamarg. This camp has been operational since 1998, but remains functional from Mid-April till mid-December. The court took into account a decision taken by the Chief Secretary on June 28 "for reserving/converting/declaring an area as a 'Strategic Area' for direct operational and training requirements of Armed Forces." Commenting on the Chief Secretary's decision, the court said, "It would appear that this decision is concerned with the requirements of the army which may arise in the future."[93]

Just a week before August 5 abrogation of Articles 370 and 35A, additional deployment of 100 companies (50 companies of CRPF, 10 BSF, 30 SSB and 10 ITBP) of CAPF to Jammu and Kashmir was sanctioned by Ministry of Home Affairs.[94] While later media reports suggested that more than 100 CAPF companies were deployed. *Indian Express* reported that about 453 companies of CAPF were deployed by August 5 while the total number of additional companies deployed reached 653 post August 5.[95] The additional forces were moved into many school and college buildings. The troops were relocated from some of the schools, which were designated as centers for class 10 and 12 examinations, in October.

On November 24, Special Forces of Army, Navy and Air Force were deployed in Kashmir. These include Army's Special Para Forces, Navy's Marine Commandos (MARCOS) and Air Force's Garud. Army's Special Forces have been deployed in the area around the Srinagar city. The MARCOS have been deployed in and around the Wular lake area while the Garud teams have been positioned in the Lolab area and Hajin.[96]

II. Access to Justice: Dysfunctional Judiciary

After the onset of armed conflict in Jammu and Kashmir in 1989, judiciary was the only state institution, on which people tried reposing faith which led to filing of hundreds of petitions relating to arbitrary detentions, enforced disappearances, massacres, sexual violence cases and extra-judicial killings. However, with the passage of time the victims got disillusioned as

[91] http://www.risingkashmir.com/news/govt-forces-occupy-23-sq-kms-of-land-in-srinagar-351614.html
[92] https://kashmirreader.com/2019/05/16/for-rs-80-crore-govt-leases-out-60-kanals-of-land-in-srinagar-to-crpf-for-99-years/
[93] HC permits Army to raise transit camp at Sonamarg. Kashmir Observer. July 4, 2019
[94] https://kashmirlife.net/centre-to-deploy-additional-100-companies-of-capf-in-kashmir-216184/
[95] https://indianexpress.com/article/india/in-kashmir-capf-deployment-three-times-thenormal-6154660/
[96] https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/army-navy-iaf-special-forces-deployed-inkashmir-to-hunt-terrorists-1622243-2019-11-24

the perpetrators (mostly state armed forces) enjoyed legal impunity from prosecution and the judiciary was unwilling to assert its powers to address these grave human rights concerns. The self-imposed limitations of the judges by not implementing the landmark judgments of the Supreme Court of India on human rights jurisprudence further disappointed the litigants and emboldened the perpetrators. Unwillingness on the part of the judiciary to invoke the supremacy of law has provided judicial impunity to the perpetrators. Hundreds of those victims who had filed cases in the courts after more than two decades have either died or lost interest in attending the unending legal process, which apparently seems to be aimed at tiring them. Keeping in view the fate of these old cases which were filed by the victims, in the fresh cases the victims do not feel encouraged to approach the courts at all, except in cases where people have been detained and there are no other alternative remedies available.

In the year 2019, the judicial processes have not resulted in adjudication of any human rights violation cases, either leading to prosecution of any perpetrators or ordering of any serious inquiries on the human rights violations. The orders of the Jammu Kashmir High Court have been subservient to the Executive, even in the cases where preventive detention orders were quashed, the police on their own reasoning determined whether the detainee has to be released or re-arrested in another detention order.

In November 2018, the High Court directed the Administrative Secretaries to review the 4000 Contempt Petitions pending before the High Court against various government departments and to take well-informed decisions. Instead of passing strictures or booking the officials responsible for the Contempt of Court, the High Court has undermined its own powers and sanctity.

Since 5th August 2019, after the abrogation of article 370, the courts became largely deserted as both lawyers and their clients found it difficult to reach the courts due to restrictions on movement of people. Because of the communication clampdown, it was difficult to confirm the dates of the cases and lawyers and clients found it impossible to communicate with each other and thus clients who managed to reach the courts were unable to get in touch with their lawyers. Also, the cause list was made available by the court employees only for a few hours and hence many people missed out on the dates. Owing to these reasons, access to justice became largely limited.

Moreover, the lawyers' community has been prevented from criticizing the decision of the Indian State to revoke Kashmir's special status. There has been sense of fear among advocates caused by the detention of senior lawyers who have been critical of the Indian State's policies in Jammu and Kashmir.

Mian Abdul Qayoom and Advocate Nazir Ahmad Ronga, the current and former Presidents of Bar Association of Jammu & Kashmir High Court have been detained in Agra jail and Ambedkar Nagar jail respectively while Advocate Abdul Salaam Rather, Bar President Baramulla and Advocate Fayaz Ahmad Sodagar Bar President Anantnag have been detained in central jail Srinagar. It is important to mention that Mohammad Ashraf Bhat, the General Secretary of Jammu & Kashmir Bar Association, who was earlier booked under sections 107/151 was arrested after he issued a notice that the lawyers should plead cases of the PSA detainees and other people arrested since August 4. He was later booked under PSA and is lodged in the central jail in Srinagar,

In the year 2019**,** a total number of 662 Habeas Corpus petitions have been filed before the High Court out of which 115 have been disposed. Around 250 Habeas Corpus petitions are related to the detentions of those arrested prior to 5th August 2019 and around 412 cases are of those detained after 5th of August under Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act.

A circular was sent on the request of Bar Association of Jammu & Kashmir High Court that the matters related to Habeas Corpus should be listed on top of the weekly cause list but cases are being listed randomly, therefore urgent Habeas Corpus matters have either not come up or have been adjourned.

The Habeas Corpus matters pertain to the liberty of the persons detained without trial and as such the said matters warrant an early hearing and disposal. However, the Habeas Corpus matters are dealt with routine matters which at times has led to the expiry of the detention orders before the high court could decide the same.

According to the Rule 8 of the Case Flow Management Rules, 2010, after the filing of the Habeas Corpus petition, the High Court should issue the notices within 48 hours, then the government is supposed to submit their responses to the High Court within 3 days and the High Court should dispose of the Habeas Corpus petition within a period of 15 days. Neither in the year 2019, nor in the recent past in Jammu and Kashmir, there has ever been a Habeas Corpus petition disposed of within 15 days.

After August 5th when there were large scale detentions and other restrictions on communications, postal services and mobility, it became very difficult for those trying to approach High Court with regard to Habeas Corpus petitions, as the notices were not being served due to disruption of postal services and the lawyers were forced to take hand summons (*dasti*) in order to serve them directly to the government. The lawyers representing government refused to take the notices in the open court in order to delay the matters. Also for several weeks the government lawyers did not appear in the Habeas Corpus petitions, as if they were asked not to allow the immediate adjudication of the Habeas Corpus petitions.

These deliberate delays have now emerged as a pattern. Persons accused to be militants and other under trial prisoners are not produced before the trial courts and hence their trials are pending for adjudication. This has led to the prolongation of the trials, which in turn has also prolonged the detention of such prisoners.

After the 5th of August, an advisory was issued by the Bar Association of Jammu & Kashmir High Court, to the advocates urging them not to appear before the courts as a mark of protest against the abrogation of Article 370. As a consequence, a large majority of advocates for a very long period did not appear before the courts.

It is also important to mention that most of the families of persons detained under section 107/151 C.r.P.C after 5th August 2019 have not filed bonds or bail applications as there is a fear that filing of applications, bonds or petitions may lead to prolonged imprisonment under PSA as a form of reprisal. Similarly, some political leaders who were booked under PSA or under 107/151 C.r.P.C after abrogation of Article 370 have not challenged these detention orders. For instance, the former chief minister of Jammu and Kashmir Dr. Farooq Abdullah was booked under PSA as a consequence of filing a writ petition in Supreme Court of India seeking his release. This illustrates how taking recourse to legal remedies can lead to further victimization and persecution.

In district courts across the Kashmir valley, in the criminal cases, the prosecution does not produce evidences on time against accused persons and the judicial officers fail to pass speaking orders against them. Also in civil cases, sometimes matters continue to be pending even after the litigants are dead.

Jail authorities refused the families of those detained after 5th August to meet their relatives in the jails or while they were in house detentions, which led to several people filing cases in the High Court and Supreme Court. Even the families and friends of very privileged people like ex-Chief Ministers Farooq Abdullah, Omar Abdullah, Mehbooba Mufti and ex-Minister Mohammad Yousuf Tarigami were forced to approach the Supreme Court of India for invoking their right to meet them under jail manual. The recourse to Supreme Court of India in order to meet detained family members is itself a violation of the existing jail manual and the right of prisoners to have meetings with their families and lawyers.

Disbanding of the State Human Rights Commission and State Information Commission

The abrogation of the Article 370 has also lead to the winding up of various Commissions including the Jammu and Kashmir State Information Commission (SIC) and the Jammu and Kashmir State Human Rights Commission (SHRC). This again has led to the closure of the information and justice sought by people. This has in turn lead to the continual denial of justice to the people.

SHRC was an autonomous state body with quasi-judicial powers tasked to investigate any violation of human rights in Jammu & Kashmir. The body was constituted in January 1997 by the then J&K government, under the Protection of Human Rights Act. However, after the abrogation of Article 370 of the Constitution of India, the State Human Rights Commission of Jammu & Kashmir was dissolved with effect from 31st October 2019. Presently, there were at least 500 cases were ongoing.

The SHRC was the only mechanism available for aggrieved civilians to reporting human rights violations and was relatively easily accessible to common people. Often, the complainants would appear themselves before the Commission. Also, it was less expensive for the victim families to file cases before the SHRC as they didn't require lawyers to represent them before SHRC.

Over the years, the SHRC played an active role in some cases by taking *suo-moto* cognizance and undertook investigations in certain matters through its own Police Investigation Wing. Although the Commission was only a recommendatory body and its judgments were not binding on the State but their investigations formed part of evidences of human rights violations. In November 2018 the State Administrative Council (SAC) under the Governor rule amended the J&K Protection of Human Rights Act that rendered the SHRC incapable of probing any complaint of Human Rights violations submitted one year after the incident. This decision had huge implications for victims and their families who may not have reported a violation when it took place as there still prevails a sense of fear of reprisals among people for reporting human rights violations. This decision restricted the access to reporting mechanism for the common people.

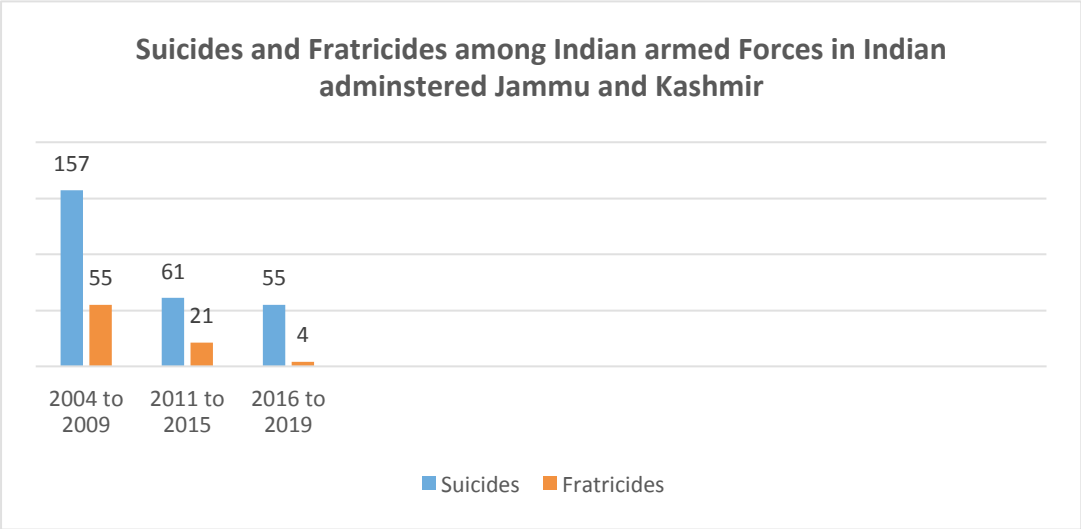
7. Suicides and Fratricides Among Indian Armed Forces

Similar to last year, the trend of suicides and fratricides among Indian armed forces stationed in J&K saw an uptick as this year, 19 armed forces committed suicide while 3 CRPF personnel were killed in a fratricidal incident by a CRPF trooper in Udhampur district of Jammu. The years 2018 and 2019 have witnessed a surge in the rate of suicides and fratricides among Indian armed forces in J&K. The rising rate of suicides among Indian armed forces in J&K – battling an insurgency and people's movement, where they are pitted against the civilian population and armed insurgents, is one of the most ignored aspect of the impact of the continued militarization and occupation of J&K on the minds of those who are tasked with enforcing the writ of the state. The last two years have witnessed the highest number of deaths of Indian armed forces due to suicides and fratricides with 39 deaths, which is also the highest in the last decade.

The data compiled by JKCCS and APDP in the last sixteen years (2004 to 2019) reveals that at least 342 Indian armed personal and state police personal have committed suicide in J&K. (See Table) The reasons for suicide have been hushed up by the Indian authorities but it is well known that suicide rate is high among Indian armed forces in conflict regions all over India – and especially in J&K.

In July 2014, the Indian government revealed in the Upper House of the Parliament of India that "from 2009 to 2013, 597 Indian armed forces personnel committed suicide - 498 from the Army, 83 from the Air Force and 16 from the Navy."[97] While the state-wise break up of the suicides were not provided, the figures provided by the government belies its claims that Indian armed forces are not suffering from psychological disorders resultant upon working under severe volatile conflict situations especially in J&K.

Indian troopers killing their colleagues and other troopers in fratricidal violence is also prevalent in J&K. Data compiled by JKCCS and APDP reveals 80 killings of armed forces in fratricidal violence from 2008 to 2019.



[97] https://www.indiatoday.in/india/north/story/defence-personnel-suicides-army-navy-air-force-arun-jaitley-rajya-sabha-201344-2014-07-23

Annexure 1

List of PSA's in 2019

S. No.	Name	Parentage	Age	Address	District	Detenti Date	Detention Jail
1	Abid Rashid Sofi	Abdul Rashid Sofi	26	Heewan, Sheeri	Baramulla	6th August 2019	District Jail Agra
2	Amir Parvez Rather	Parvez Ahmed Rather	26	Darul Uloom Colony, Sheeri, Baramulla	Baramulla	6th August 2019	District Jail Agra
3	Waseem Ahmad Malla	Manzoor Ahmad Malla	20	Shalteng, Sheeri, Baramulla	Baramulla	6th August 2019	District Jail Agra
4	Abdul Ahad Dar	Ghulam Mohammad Dar	33	Dar Mohalla, Palhallan, Pattan, Baramulla	Baramulla	6th August 2019	District Jail Agra
5	Safeer Ahmad Bhat	Abdul Majeed Bhat		Janbazpora	Baramulla	6th August 2019	District Jail Agra
6	Nazir Ahmad Tantray	Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Tantray	31	Bhat Mohalla, Palhallan, Baramulla	Baramulla	6th August 2019	District Jail Agra
7	Lateef Ahmad Kaloo	Ghulam Nabi Kaloo	49	Syed Sahib, Arampora, Sopore	Baramulla	7th August 2019	District Jail Agra
8	Mohammad Sadiq Parray	Ghulam Hassan Parray	50	Bakhipora, Rafiabad, Baramulla	Baramulla	7th August 2019	District Jail Agra
9	Zafar-ul-Islam Shah (Yadullah Pir)	Abdul Rashid Shah	57	Dangerpora, Sopore, Baramulla	Baramulla	7th August 2019	District Jail Agra
10	Abdul Ahad Rather (Beta Molvi)	Abdul Gani Rather	47	Tarzoo, Sopore, Baramulla	Baramulla	7th August 2019	District Jail Agra
11	Bashir Ahmad Malik	Ghulam Nabi Malik	38	Malik Mohalla, Near Jamia Masjid, Bonpora, Uranhall, Bijbehara	Anantnag	6th August 2019	District Jail Agra
12	Fayaz Ahmad Dass	Habibullah Dass	40	Waghama, Bijbehara	Anantnag	6th August 2019	District Jail Agra
13	Fayaz Ahmad Wani (alias Talak)	Abdul Rashid Wani	41	Malakhnag	Anantnag	6th August 2019	District Jail Agra
14	Ashiq Hussain Narchoor	Mohammad Yousuf Narchoor	35	Mattan Chowk	Anantnag	6th August 2019	District Jail Agra
15	Irfan Ahmad Mir	Ghulam Hassan Mir	27	Patlipora, Saloora	Ganderbal	6th August 2019	District Jail Agra
16	Bashir Ahmad Rather (alias Boya)	Ghulam Rasool Rather	55	Beehama	Ganderbal	6th August 2019	District Jail Agra
17	Fayaz Ahmad Mir (alias Fayaz Hotel)	Abdul Ahad Mir	42	Khan Mohalla, Beehama, Gandebal	Ganderbal	6th August 2019	District Jail Agra
18	Akhtar Mohi-ud-Din Rather	Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Rather	37	Saloora	Ganderbal	6th August 2019	District Jail Agra
19	Asif Ashraf Malik (alias Sahba)	Mohammad Ashraf Malik	21	Krawoora, Shopian	Shopian	6th August 2019	District Jail Agra

20	Salman Ahmad Dar	Abdul Rashid Dar	20	Deegam, Shopian	Shopian	6th August 2019	District Jail Agra
21	Ashiq Ahmed Rather (alias Salfi)	Ghulam Nabi Rather	30	Kunjpora	Pulwama	6th August 2019	District Jail Agra
22	Aijaz Ahmad Bhat	Abdul Gani Bhat	19	Dar Mohalla, Hergam, Arihal	Pulwama	7th August 2019	District Jail Agra
23	Abdul Hamid Lone	Abdul Aziz Lone	28	Lelhar, Kakapora	Pulwama	7th August 2019	District Jail Agra
24	Dr. Mubeen Ahmad Shah	Ali Mohammad Shah		Buchwara, Gagribal, Dalgate	Srinagar	7th August 2019	District Jail Agra
25	Mian Abdul Qayoom	Mian Abdul Rehman	67	Bulbulbagh, Barzulla	Srinagar	7th August 2019	District Jail Agra
26	Mohammad Yaseen Khan	Ghulam Nabi Khan	47	Ho. No. 15, Rose Avenue, HMT	Srinagar	7th August 2019	District Jail Agra
27	Riyaz Ahmad Bhat	Ali Mohammad Bhat	29	Androosa, Pampore	Pulwama	7th August 2019	District Jail Bareilly
28	Abdul Majeed Rather	Abdul Gaffar Rather	58	Archanderhama, Pattan	Baramulla	7th August 2019	District Jail Bareilly
29	Mohammad Yaseen Dar	Haji Atta Mohammad Dar	63	Ompora, Badgam	Badgam	7th August 2019	District Jail Bareilly
30	Ghulam Mohammad Dar	Mohammad Ismail Dar	45	Sebdan, Galwanpora	Badgam	7th August 2019	District Jail Bareilly
31	Fayaz Ahmad Mir (alias Chota Geelani)	Abdul Rashid Mir		Pahoo, Kakapora	Pulwama	8th August 2019	District Jail Bareilly
32	Irfan Ahmead Hurra (alias Irfan Molvi)	Mohammad Maqbool Hurra	25	Gulbugh, Kakapora	Pulwama	8th August 2019	District Jail Bareilly
33	Rafeeq Ahmad Dar	Khalil Ahmad Dar	45	Sathupora	Anantnag	8th August 2019	District Jail Bareilly
34	Mubashir Ahmad Bhat	Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Bhat	21	Hugam, Srigufwara	Anantnag	8th August 2019	District Jail Bareilly
35	Qamar Zaman Qazi	Qazi Nisar Ahmad	30	Qazi Mohalla, Anantnag	Anantnag	8th August 2019	District Jail Bareilly
36	Abrar Ahmad Ganie	Manzoor Ahmad Ganie		Hugam, Srigufwara	Anantnag	8th August 2019	District Jail Bareilly
37	Parvaiz Ahmad Pala	Mohammad Ayoub Pala	33	Matibugh, Yaripora	Kulgam	7th August 2019	District Jail Bareilly
38	Muneeb Hameed Bhat	Abdul Hameed Bhat	20	Nanibugh	Kulgam	7th August 2019	District Jail Bareilly
39	Majid Ali Matoo	Ali Mohammad Matoo	29	Khudwani	Kulgam	7th August 2019	District Jail Bareilly
40	Nadeem Ahmad Wani	Mohammad Ashraf Wani	55	Balsoo	Kulgam	7th August 2019	District Jail Bareilly
41	Anayat Bashir Bhat	Bashir Ahmad Bhat	19	Katipora, Chersoo, Awantipora, Pulwama	Pulwama	7th August 2019	District Jail Bareilly
42	Rameez Ahmad Wani	Bashir Ahmad Wani	28	Katipora, Chersoo, Awantipora, Pulwama	Pulwama	7th August 2019	District Jail Bareilly
43	Rouf Ahmad Dar	Ghulam Hassan Dar	29	Akram Dar Mohalla, Somboora, Pampore	Pulwama	7th August 2019	District Jail Bareilly
44	Mansoor Ahmad	Mohammad		Audoora,	Kupwara	6th August	District Jail

	Lone	Afzal Lone		Qalamabad		2019	Bareilly
45	Mohammad Iqbal Bhat	Abdul Salaam Bhat	26	Ahgam, Zachaldara	Kupwara	6th August 2019	District Jail Bareilly
46	Bilal Ahmad Najar	Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Najar	32	Baderhar, Handwara	Kupwara	6th August 2019	District Jail Bareilly
47	Tariq Ahmad Parray	Ghulam Ahmad Parray	29	Chanderhama, Pattan, Baramulla	Baramulla	7th August 2019	District Jail Lucknow
48	Mushtaq Ahmad Parray	Haji Mohammad Akber Parray	55	Rohama, Rafiabad	Baramulla	8th August 2019	District Jail Lucknow
49	Zahoor Ahmad Mir	Ghulam Qadir Mir	48	Rohama, Rafiabad	Baramulla	8th August 2019	District Jail Lucknow
50	Tanveer Ahmad Bhat	Abdul Khaliq Bhat	25	Maqbool Abad, Walhootra, Rafiabad	Baramulla	8th August 2019	District Jail Lucknow
51	Mohammad Umer Dar	Abdul Rasheed Dar	25	Patoosa, Rohama, Rafiabad	Baramulla	8th August 2019	District Jail Lucknow
52	Mudasir Ahmad Tantray	Haji Ali Mohammad Tantray	34	Rohama, Rafiabad	Baramulla	8th August 2019	District Jail Lucknow
53	Shabir Ahmad Wani	Mohammad Sidiq Wani	34	Tikkipora, Lolab	Kupwara	7th August 2019	District Jail Lucknow
54	Gulzar Ahmad Lone	Ali Mohammad Lone	43	Muqam, Awoora	Kupwara	7th August 2019	District Jail Lucknow
55	Mohammad Yousuf Ganie	Ghulam Qadir Ganie		Trich	Kupwara	7th August 2019	District Jail Lucknow
56	Zahid Firdous Mir	Firdous Ahmad Mir	17	Sheikh Mohalla, Pandach	Ganderbal	8th August 2019	District Jail Lucknow
57	Mudasir Ahmad Parray	Abdul Majeed Parray	20	Parray Mohalla, Pandach	Ganderbal	8th August 2019	District Jail Lucknow
58	Umar Abdullah Lone	Mohammad Abdullah Lone	19	Check Akhal, Kangan	Ganderbal	8th August 2019	District Jail Lucknow
59	Rameez Ahmad Hajam	Mohammad Rajab Hajam	22	Panzgam, Awantipora	Pulwama	8th August 2019	District Jail Lucknow
60	Sheeraz Ahmad Naikoo	Abdul Majeed Naikoo	35	Jangal Nar, Awantipora	Pulwama	8th August 2019	District Jail Lucknow
61	Firdous Ahmad Malla	Ghulam Qadir Malla	27	Arigam, Tral	Pulwama	8th August 2019	District Jail Lucknow
62	Yasir Mushtaq Alie (alias Saddam)	Mushtaq Ahmad Alie	28	Alyalpora	Shopian	8th August 2019	District Jail Lucknow
63	Shahid Mushtaq Bhat	Mushtaq Ahmad Bhat	23	Bonabazar, Shopian Town	Shopian	8th August 2019	District Jail Lucknow
64	Tanveer Ahmad Sheergojri	Gulzar Ahmad Sheergojri	22	Checkpora, New Pulwama	Pulwama	7th August 2019	District Jail Lucknow
65	Shameem Ahmad Ganie	Abdul Rahim Ganie	43	Ratnipora, Kakapora	Pulwama	7th August 2019	District Jail Lucknow
66	Lateef Ahmad Dar	Abdul Gani Dar	35	Belowdergund, Rajpora	Pulwama	7th August 2019	District Jail Lucknow
67	Abdul Rehman Mir (alias Shaheen)	Ghulam Hassan Mir	55	Litter	Pulwama	8th August 2019	District Jail Lucknow
68	Mohammad Amin Rather	Abdul Rehman Rather	45	Litter, Pulwama	Pulwama	8th August 2019	District Jail Lucknow
69	Rameez Ahmad Dar	Mohammad Afzal Dar	22	Qasbayar, Rajpora	Pulwama	8th August 2019	District Jail Lucknow
70	Owais Ahmad Digoo	Mohammad Ismail Digoo	20	Check Badrinath, Rajpora	Pulwama	8th August 2019	District Jail Lucknow

71	Shakeel Ahmad Bhat (alias Adja)	Ghulam Qadir Bhat	40	Malik Angan, Fateh Kadal	Srinagar	8th August 2019	Central Jail Naini (Prayagraj)
72	Sheeraz Ahmad Sheikh	Ali Mohammad Sheikh	32	Batamuran, Wanpora, Keller	Shopian	8th August 2019	Central Jail Naini (Prayagraj)
73	Mudasir Ahmad Dar	Ali Mohammad Dar	31	Ghat, Tokuna, Chersoo, Pulwama	Pulwama	8th August 2019	Central Jail Naini (Prayagraj)
74	Ashiq Hussain Bhat	Ghulam Rasool Bhat	38	Ichgam, Badgam	Badgam	8th August 2019	Central Jail Naini (Prayagraj)
75	Ghulam Ahmad Dar (alias Gulsaka)	Ghulam Mohammad Dar	43	Nadigam	Badgam	7th August 2019	Central Jail Naini (Prayagraj)
76	Showkat Ahmad Tantray	Mohammad Ramzan Tantray	29	Waripora, D.H. Pora	Kulgam	8th August 2019	Central Jail Naini (Prayagraj)
77	Gulzar Ahmad Ganie	Abdul Rehman Ganie	38	Muhavingi, Kakapora, Pulwama	Pulwama	8th August 2019	Central Jail Naini (Prayagraj)
78	Tawseef Ahmad Dar	Ghulam Mohammad Dar	28	Rahpora, Khudwani, Qaimoh	Kulgam	8th August 2019	Central Jail Naini (Prayagraj)
79	Shabir Ahmad Wani	Mohammad Ashraf Wani	30	D.H. Pora	Kulgam	8th August 2019	Central Jail Naini (Prayagraj)
80	Zubair Ahmad Laway	Abdul Hamid Laway	23	D.H. Pora	Kulgam	9th August 2019	Central Jail Naini (Prayagraj)
81	Rasik Ahmad Nengroo	Bashir Ahmad Nengroo	19	Badroo, Yaripora	Kulgam	9th August 2019	Central Jail Naini (Prayagraj)
82	Tawseef Ahmad Dar	Abdul Hameed Dar	23	D.H. Pora	Kulgam	9th August 2019	Central Jail Naini (Prayagraj)
83	Mohammad Yousuf Ganie	Ghulam Mohammad Ganie	52	Kurhama	Ganderbal	9th August 2019	Central Jail Naini (Prayagraj)
84	Mushtaq Ahmad Wani	Ghulam Nabi Wani	50	Kurag	Ganderbal	9th August 2019	Central Jail Naini (Prayagraj)
85	Mohammad Imran Dar	Mohammad Ibrahim Dar	60	Kripalpora Payeen, Matipora, Singhpora, Pattan	Baramulla	9th August 2019	Central Jail Naini (Prayagraj)
86	Firdous Ahmad Wani (alias Nusrat Bhai)	Ghulam Mohammad Wani	27	Mohalla Bazar, Seri Warpora, Pattan	Baramulla	30th March 2019	Central Jail Naini (Prayagraj)
87	Ghulam Qadir Lone	Ghulam Mohammad Lone	72	Ananwan, Kralgund, Handwara	Kupwara	2nd July 2019	Central Jail Naini (Prayagraj)
88	Ghulam Mohammad Bhat (alias Nasir)	Mohammad Sultan Bhat	65	Bonapora, Kulangam	Kupwara	17th July 2019	Central Jail Naini (Prayagraj)
89	Mohammad Shafi Magray	Abdul Gaffar Magray	21	Kandi Khass	Kupwara	1st March 2019	Central Jail Naini (Prayagraj)
90	Abdul Hamid Mir	Mohammad Sultan Mir	36	Unisoo, Langate	Kupwara	17th July 2019	Central Jail Naini

							(Prayagraj)
91	Mohammad Sultan Gania	Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Gania	65	Gojri Mohalla Palhalan, Pattan, Baramulla	Baramulla	10th August 2019	District Jail Varanasi
92	Mohammad Maqbool Yatoo	Abdul Ahad Yatoo	55	Haigam Sopore	Baramulla	10th August 2019	District Jail Varanasi
93	Mushtaq Ahmad Hurra	Abdul Gani Hurra	50	Mohalla Pethpora Hamray Pattan	Baramulla	09th August 2019	District Jail Varanasi
94	Muzaffar Ahmad Dar	Ghulam Mohammad Dar	33	Lathishort Bomia Sopore	Baramulla	10th July 2019	District Jail Varanasi
95	Ahsan-ul-Haq Khanday	Nazir Ahmad Khanday	32	Nowpora Kalan, Sopoer, Baramulla	Baramulla	10th August 2019	District Jail Varanasi
96	Parvez Ahmad Bhat	Ali Mohammad Bhat		Ghalibabad HMT	Srinagar	9th August 2019	District Jail Varanasi
97	Javaid Ahmad Beigh	Mohammad Jafar	32	Sonpah Beerwah	Badgam	9th August 2019	District Jail Varanasi
98	Mehraj-ud-Din Rather	Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Rather	29	Nasrullahpora	Badgam	9th August 2019	District Jail Varanasi
99	Sajad Ahmad Hajam	Ghulam Hussain Hajam	35	Cahriya Guoen Magam	Badgam	9th August 2019	District Jail Varanasi
100	Kaiser Ahmad Bhat	Khursheed Ahmad Bha		Tarbal Nawa Kadal	Srinagar	10th August 2019	District Jail Varanasi
101	Asif Ahmad Malik	Bashir Ahmad Malik		Bugam	Kulgam	10th August 2019	District Jail Varanasi
102	Rayees Ahmad malik	Gulzar Ahmad Malik		Bugam	Kulgam	10th August 2019	District Jail Varanasi
103	Irshad Ahmad Malik	Abdul Aziz Malik	32	Dardsun Kralpora	Kupwara	8th August 2019	District Jail Varanasi
104	Ghulam Hassan wagay	Ghulam qadir Wagay	44	Badroo Yaripora	Kulgam	11th August 2019	District Jail Varanasi
105	Hilal Ahmad Wagay	Manzoor Ahmad Wagay	23	Kaunsarbal DH Pora	Kulgam	10th August 2019	District Jail Varanasi
106	Mohammad Maqbool Dar	Abdul Gani Dar	40	Saiwan Lolal	Kupwara	08th August 2019	District Jail Varanasi
107	Arshed Ahmad Elahi	Abdul Rashi Elahi		Malpora Mir Bazaar	Kulgam	10th August 2019	District Jail Varanasi
108	Sheeraz Ahmad Bhat	Abdul Hameed Bhat	26	Okey	Kulgam	11th August 2019	District Jail Varanasi
109	Irfan Ahmad wani	Abdul Razaq wani	21	Seer Tral	Pulwama	10th August 2019	District Jail Varanasi
110	Jamsheed Ahmad Hurra	Ghulma Mohammad Hurra	24	Idd Gha Mohalla Samboora Pampore	Pulwama	10th August 2019	District Jail Varanasi
111	Showkat Ahmad Shah	Mohammad Azad Shah	25	Chandhara Tehsil Pampore, Pulwama	Pulwama	10th August 2019	District Jail Varanasi
112	Umar Bashir Naikoo	Bashir Ahmad Naikoo	33	Meemendar	Shopian	10th August 2019	District Jail Varanasi
113	Aqib Ahmad Wani	Mohammad Rafiq Wani		Alyalpora	Shopian	10th August 2019	District Jail Varanasi
114	Parvez Ahmad Kuchay	Abdul Jabbar Kuchay	23	Bongam Shopian	Shopian	10th August 2019	District Jail Varanasi
115	Abid Ahmad Shah	Mehraj-ud-Din Shah	22	Bala Nowpora	Shopian	10th August 2019	District Jail Varanasi
116	Tawheed Ahmad Bhat	Abdul Khaliq Bhat	22	Sozeth, Badgam	Badgam	8th August 2019	District Jail Varanasi

117	Ubaid Yousuf	Mohammad Yousuf Dar	23	Maisuma	Srinagar	10th August 2019	District Jail Varanasi
118	Mushtaq Ahmad dar alias Ajmal	Ghulam Rasool Dar	51	Bonapora Batmaloo, Srinagar	Srinagar	10th August 2019	District Jail Varanasi
119	Arif Rashid Sheikh	Abdul Rashid Sheikh	23	Barapather, batamaloo	Srinagar	10th August 2019	District Jail Varanasi
120	Moiz Khan	Reyaz Ahmad Khan		Jewhar nagar	Srinagar	09th August 2019	District Jail Varanasi
121	Mohammad Latief Malla	Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din	22	Ashtangoo Aloosa	Bandipora	10th August 2019	District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
122	Bashir Ahmad Lone	Ghulam Hassan Lone	40	Danger Mohalla Hajin	Bandipora	09th August 2019	District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
123	Adil Ahmad Mir	Bashir Ahmad Mir	21	Plan Bandipora	Bandipora	10th August 2019	District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
124	Manzoor Ahmad Sheikh	Ghulam Qadir Sheikh		Druroo Tangmarg	Baramulla	14th August 2019	District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
125	Jehangir Ahmad Haresa	Ghulam Rasool Haresa	22	Beerwah	Badgam	11th August 2019	District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
126	Sahil Majeed Dar	Abdul Majeed Dar	21	Gulshanabad Char-e-Sharief	Badgam	14th August 2019	District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
127	Faheem Akram Bhat	Mohammad Akram Bhat	21	Trajbal Char-e-Sharief	Badgam	14th August 2019	District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
128	Zahoor Ahmad Dar	Ghulam Mohammad Dar	19	Hawoora, Qaimoh	Kulgam	7th August 2019	District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
129	Basit Ahmad Baddar	Shabir Ahmad Baddar	18	Naibasti Quimoh, Kulgam	Kulgam	14th August 2019	District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
130	Umar Ahmad Dar	Bashir Ahmad Dar	18	Thokarpora, Kaimoh, Kulgam	Kulgam	14th August 2019	District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
131	Nazir Ahmad Mir	Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Mir	38	Sirmarg Tehsil Zachaldara	Kupwara	7th August 2019	District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
132	Hafizullah Mir	Mohammad Shaban Mir	55	Haril Qaimabad	Kupwara	7th August 2019	District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
133	Peerzada Abdul Majeed	Peerzada Mohammad Hussain	50	Tulwari	Kupwara	7th August 2019	District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
134	Mohammad Younis Peer	Farooq Ahmad Peer	26	Bagh Ander Pampore, Pulwama	Pulwama	10th August 2019	District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
135	Sameer Ahmad Bhat alias Qari	Manzoor Ahmad Bhat	51	Khrew Pampore	Pulwama	11th August 2019	District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
136	Shahabaz Ahmad Bhat	Abdul Hameed Bhat		Patpora Latter	Pulwama	10th August 2019	District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
137	Irshad Ahmad Dar	Ghulam Mohammad	21	Naman Kakapora	Pulwama	10th August 2019	District Jail Ambedkar

		Dar					Nagar UP
138	Kifayat Ullah Bukhari	Mehraj-ud-Dn	18	Chidren Bala Nowpora	Shopian	10th August 2019	District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
139	Saboor-ul-Haq Malla	Mohammad Iqbal Malla	35	Pehlipora	Shopian	10th August 2019	District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
140	Mohammad Latief Shergojri	Mohammad Ismail	25	Wuyan	Shopian	10th August 2019	District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
141	Danish Haneef Wani	Mohammad Haneef Wani		Azad Basti Natiora	Srinagar	08th August 2019	District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
142	Bashir Ahmad Bhat @kashmiri	Mhammad abdullah bhat	45	Bagwan Pora, Barbarshah	Srinagar	08th August 2019	District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
143	Showkat Ahmad Khan	Abdul Hamed Khan	35	Arth Narbal	Srinagar	8th August 2019	District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
144	Bashir Ahmad Bhat	Abdul Aziz Bhat	26	Sozith	Badgam	8th August 2019	District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
145	Showkat Ahmad Bakshi	Ghulam Mohammad Bakshi	48	Gousia Colony, Bemina, Srinagar	Srinagar	9th August 2019	District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
146	Amir Fayaz Pandith alias Kala	Fayaz Ahmad Pandith		Kanghari Masjid Kalamdarpora	Srinagar	9th August 2019	District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
147	Mumin Nazir Khan	Nazir Ahmad Khan	23	Arampora Sopore (At present Mehjoor Nagar, Chinar Colony, Srinagar)	Baramulla	10th August 2019	District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
148	Adnan Batoo alias Joker	Mushtaq Ahmad Batoo	19	Rajouri Kadal (At present Kralyar Rainawari, Srinagar)	Srinagar	10th August 2019	District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
149	Owais Ahmad Dar alias Taija	Ghulam Nabi Dar	22	Baghie, Jogilankar, Rainawari	Srinagar	10th August 2019	District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
150	Faisal Aslam Mir	Mohammad Aslam Mir	28	Maisuma	Srinagar	10th August 2019	District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
151	Ishfaq Ahmad Ganie	Late Ghulam Rasool Ganie		Ari-Gohal Akad	Anantnag	10th August 2019	District Jail Agra
152	Muzaffar Ahmad Khanday	Gul Mohammad Khanday	25	Ara Dehrana Dooru	Anantnag	14th August 2019	District Jail Agra
153	Mohammad Ashraf Mir	Habibullah Mir	38	Gageshgund Dooru, Anantnag	Ananatnag	14th August 2019	District Jail Agra
154	Shabir Ahmad Rather	Abdul Razaq Rather	38	Chan Mohalla Mehmoodabad Dooru, Anantnag	Anantnag	14th August 2019	District Jail Agra
155	Mohammad Ramzan Sheikh	Gani Sheikh	45	Ashtangoo Tehsil Aloosa, Bandipora	Bandipora	10th August 2019	District Jail Agra
156	Tanvee Ahmad Ganie	Abdul Rashid		Ashtangoo Tehsil Aloosa	Bandipora	10th August 2019	District Jail Agra
157	Mudasir Ahmad	Ghulam Ahmad	33	Pazalpora tehsil	Bandipora	11th August	District Jail

	Wani	Wani				2019	Agra
158	Shahnaz Ahmad Lone	Mohammad Akbar Lone	25	Hadipora Rafiabad Sopore	Baramulla	17th August 2019	District Jail Agra
159	Shabir Ahmad Bhat	Ghulam Hassan Bhat	32	Mirhama	Kulgam	16th August 2019	District Jail Agra
160	Nawaz Ahmad Haroo	Abdul Gani Haroo	24	Watigam Manzgam	Kulgam	17th August 2019	District Jail Agra
161	Sadam Hussain Haroo	Ghulam Mohammad Haroo	25	Watigam Manzgam	Kulgam	17th August 2019	District Jail Agra
162	Syed Iftikar Indrabi	Syed Atikullah	47	Laribal tehsil Zachaldara	Kupwara	7th August 2019	District Jail Agra
163	Parvaiz Ahmad Tantray	Mohammad Maqbool Tantray	37	Banday Mohalla Handwara	Kupwara	9th August 2019	District Jail Agra
164	Bilal Ahmad Dar	Abdul Rehman Dar		Karimabad	Pulwama	14th August 2019	District Jail Agra
165	Muneer-ul-Islam Pandith	Bashir Ahmad Pandith		Karimabad	Pulwama	14th August 2019	District Jail Agra
166	Mamoon Rasool Pandith	Ghulam Rasool Pandith	17	Karimabad, Pulwama	Pulwama	14th August 2019	District Jail Agra
167	Rafiq Ahmad Bhat	late Assadullah Bhat	25	Gulzarpora Awantipora	Anantnag	16th August 2019	District Jail Agra
168	Abdul Rashid Dar	late Ghulam Mohammad Dar	23	Mohanviji Kakapora	Pulwama	10th August 2019	District Jail Agra
169	Manzoor Ahmad Lone	Ghulam Nabi Lone	48	Lelhar Kakapora	Pulwama	10th August 2019	District Jail Agra
170	Mubashir Hussain Rather	Abdul Gani Rather	47	Astan Mohalla Awneera	Shopian	10th August 2019	District Jail Agra
171	Fayaz Ahmad Bhat	Ghulam Mohammad Bhat	53	Zainpora	Shopian	10th August 2019	District Jail Agra
172	Manzoor Ahmad Itoo	Ali Mohammad Itoo	48	Durpora	Shopian	10th August 2019	District Jail Agra
173	Shakir Ahmad Mir	Ghulam Ahmad Mir	38	Zainpora	Shopian	10th August 2019	District Jail Agra
174	Uzair Maqbool Malik	Mohammad Maqbool Malik	19	Bagander Alyalpora	Shopian	16th August 2019	District Jail Agra
175	Mirwaiz Ghulam Hassan Parray alias Firdousi	late Abdul Rashid	48	Lawaypora Parimpora	Srinagar	16th August 2019	District Jail Agra
176	Sahil Zahoor Chunka	Zahoor Ahmad Chunka	20	Syedpora Nowhatta	Srinagar	16th August 2019	District Jail Agra
177	Mohammad Aquib Bhat alias Billa	Ghulam Mohammad Bhat		Syedpora Nowhatta	Srinagar	16th August 2019	District Jail Agra
178	Asif Ahmad Khushoo alias Gosami	Mushtaq Ahmad Khushoo	22	lane no. 2 Salfia SD Colony Batmaloo	Srinagar	16th August 2019	District Jail Agra
179	Haris Rashid Langoo	Abdul Rashid Langoo	25	Malik Sahab, Gojwara	Srinagar	16th August 2019	District Jail Agra
180	Tufail Ahmad Zaldar	Mohammad Shafi Zaldar	28	Ranger Stop Zaldar Mohalla Saidakadal	Srinagar	16th August 2019	District Jail Agra
181	Irfan Ahmad Dar	Shareed Ahmad Dar		Bulbul Nowgam	Ananatnag		District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP

182	Mohammad Iqbal Baba	Ghulam-ud-din Baba	26	Khanpora	Baramulla		District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
183	Ishfaq Ahmad Kumar	Abdul Majeed	26	Khanpora	Baramulla		District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
184	Khursheed Ahmad Khan	Mohammad Akbar	33	Reban, Sopore	Baramulla		District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
185	Mohammad Yaqoob Dar	Mohammad Akbar	20	Chakpora Nowpora Kalan, Sopore	Baramulla		District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
186	Mehraj-ud-Din Pandith	Ghulam Mohammad	26	Rupora Chadoora	Badgam		District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
187	Bilal Ahmad Bhat	Abdul Rehman Bhat	35	Hyderpora	Srinagar		District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
188	Javaid Ahmad Sodagar	Abdul Kareem		Char-e-Sharief	Badgam		District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
189	Azad Ahmad Shah	Ghulam Ahmad	22	Kanigund Beerwah	Badgam		District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
190	Yasir Hussain Malik	Ghulam Hassan	22	Hanger Yaripora	Kulgam		District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
191	Shafkat Abrar	late Mohammad Abrar	19	Nehama	Kulgam		District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
192	Rasik Ahmad Ganie	Mohammad Amin	26	Souch	Kulgam		District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
193	Sheeraz Ahmad Dar	Mohammad Yousuf Dar	26	Arreh	Kulgam		District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
194	Farooq Ahmad Lone	Mohammad Yousuf	38	Shahipora Kralgund, Kupwara	Kupwara		District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
195	Asif Khursheed Bhat	Khursheed Ahmad	20	Kalamabad	Kupwara		District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
196	Tajamul Islam Ganie	Mohammad Sidiq	23	Sever Kurhama	Kupwara		District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
197	Sameer Ahmad Wani	Ghulam Mohammad	30	Beighpora	Pulwama		District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
198	Fayaz Ahmad Lone	Ghulam Qadir Lone	28	Pastuna Tral, Pulwama	Pulwama		District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
199	Shakeel Ahmad Itoo	Ghulam Nabi	51	Manihal, Barbugh (Imamsahib), Shopian	Shopian		District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
200	Amir Amin Bukhari	Mohammad Amin	23	Children Nowpora Bala, Shopian	Shopian		District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
201	Rashid Ahmad Shah	Bashir Ahmad	24	Sugan Malnad, Shopian	Shopian		District Jail Ambedkar

							Nagar UP
202	Amin Maqbool Khan	Mohammad Maqbool		New Colony Largam	Shopian		District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
203	Waseem Ahmad Sheikh	Bashir Ahmad	19	Alyalpora	Shopian		District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
204	Mushtaq Ahmad Bhat	Ghulam Mohammad	45	Wachi	Shopian		District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
205	Vikas Yousuf Beigh	Mohammad Yousuf	21	New Colony Largam, Shopian	Shopian		District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
206	Naveed Shakeel Zargar	Shakeel Ahmad	20	Haji Bagh, Bachpora, Soura	Srinagar		District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
207	Showkeen Ahmad wani	Habibullah Wani		Main Road Soura	Srinagar		District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
208	Adil Yousuf Sheikh	Mohammad Yousuf	28	Nowpora Khayam, Srinagar	Srinagar		District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
209	Amir Ali Hakeem	Ali Mohammad		Mir Masjid Khanyar Srinagar	Srinagar		District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
210	Nazir Ahmad Ronga	Noor Mohammad	65	Vakil Colony Nishat	Srinagar		District Jail Ambedkar Nagar UP
211	Javaid Ahmad Parray	Ghulam Mohammad	24	Parraypora, Rafiabad	Baramulla		District Jail Agra
212	Umar Farooq Dar	Farooq Ahmad	19	Kralteng Sopore	Baramulla		District Jail Agra
213	Umar Farooq Bhat	Farooq Ahmad	29	Tawheed Bagh Sopore	Baramulla		District Jail Agra
214	Nazir Ahmad Wani	Mohammad Mukhtiyar Wani	39	Amar Ghar Sopore	Baramulla		District Jail Agra
215	Ishfaq Hassan Mir	Ghulam Hassan	20	Naseerabad, Chinkipora Sopore, Baramulla	Baramulla		District Jail Agra
216	Ajaz Ahmad Dar	Nazir Ahmad		Baghwanpora Barbarshah	Srinagar		District Jail Agra
217	Shabir Ahmad Sofi	Abdul Khaliq	45	Mazhama Magam	Badgam		District Jail Agra
218	Mudasir Ahmad Wani	Mohammad Khaleel	29	Hareweth, D.H. Pora	Kulgam		District Jail Agra
219	Ghulam Mohammad Malla	Manzoor Ahmad		Kurhama Kupwara	Kupwara		District Jail Agra
220	Abdul Hameed Khan	Ghulam Ahmad Khan	46	Zachaldara	Kupwara		District Jail Agra
221	Naseer Ahmad Sheikh	Mohammad Akbar	43	Bicherwara Kralgund	Kupwara		District Jail Agra
222	Shabir Ahmad Sofi	Mohammad Ashraf	30	Tahab, Pulwama	Pulwama		District Jail Agra
223	Abdul Rashid Hajjam	Mohammad Ramzan		Tral	Pulwama		District Jail Agra
224	Mohammad	Ghulam	54	Reshi Mohalla,	Pulwama		District Jail

	Rafiq Bhat	Mohammad		Tral			Agra
225	Muzaffar Ahmad Baba	Ghulam Mohammad Baba	43	Hakar Mohalla, Tral, Bala, Pulwama	Pulwama		District Jail Agra
226	Ajaz Ahmad Teli	Ghulam Nabi	35	Tral, Payeen, Pulwama	Pulwama		District Jail Agra
227	Bilal Ahmad Bhat	Abdul Ahad		Tral	Pulwama		District Jail Agra
228	Farooq Ahmad Bhat	Mohammad Akbar	45	Larowjagir,Tral, Pulwama	Pulwama		District Jail Agra
229	Mohammad Ashraf Sheikh	Abdul Gani	35	Sheikh Mohalla, Trali Bala, Pulwama	Pulwama		District Jail Agra
230	Bashir Ahmad Ganie	Ghulam Rasool	65	Wachi, Shopian	Shopian		District Jail Agra
231	Gowhar Ahmad Naikoo	Mohammad Ayub		Children	Shopian		District Jail Agra
232	Nayeem Ahmad Mir	Abdul Hameed	22	Batmaloo	Srinagar		District Jail Agra
233	Imtiyaz Ahmad Pahloo	Abdul Aziz	28	Barbarshah	Srinagar		District Jail Agra
234	Saqib Ahmad Chewa	Abdul Kareem	19	Boatman Colony, Bemina	Srinagar		District Jail Agra
235	Mehraj-ud-Din Wani	Ghulam Nabi Wani	28	Soura	Srinagar		District Jail Agra
236	Dawood Shafat Mir	Shafat Ahmad Mir	25	Mandibal, Nowshera	Srinagar		District Jail Agra
237	Adil Farooq Sheikh	Farooq Ahmad Sheikh	22	Nalbal, Dhobi Mohalla	Srinagar		District Jail Agra
238	Ghulam Hassan Tiploo	Ghulam Rasool Tiploo	28	Dawood Colony, Soura	Srinagar		District Jail Agra
239	Arif Ahmad Dar	Mohammad Ramzan Dar	22	Umarheer, Anchar, Soura	Srinagar		District Jail Agra
240	Ghulam Rasool War	Abdul Rehman War		Gonipora, Haihama	Kupwara	13th May 2019	
241	Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Pandith	Mohammad Assadullah	62	Hamray, Pattan	Baramulla	6th August 2019	
242	Ghulam Mohammad Hubbi	late Ghulam Ahmad	72	talab Kalan, Char-e-Sharief	Badgam	7th August 2019	
243	Abdul Salaam Rather	late Mohammad Ramzan	38	Dewanbagh	Baramulla	7th August 2019	
244	Mohammad Ahsan Untoo	Ghulam Hassan		Dewar Lolab / Kursoo Rajbagh	Kupwara	9th August 2019	
245	Zahid Farooq Khan	Farooq Ahmad	23	Shampora, Nowhatta, Srinagar	Srinagar	9th August 2019	
246	Mohammad Arif Lone	late Abdul Razak	25	Yamar, Pahalgam	Anantnag	10th August 2019	
247	Danish Rashid Ganie	Abdul Rashid	22	Zirpora, Bijbehara	Anantnag	10th August 2019	
248	Abdul Gani Payar	Ali Mohammad Payar	62	Dardsun Kralpora	Kupwara	8th August 2019	
249	Mohammad Afzal Sheikh	Khazir Mohammad		Trehgam	Kupwara	8th August 2019	
250	Mohammad Ramzan Naik	Abdul Rehman	61	Babapora	Shopian	10th August 2019	
251	Bilal Ahmad Bhat	Mohammad Ramzan	34	Sozeith Gooripora Parimpora	Srinagar	16th August 2019	

252	Mudasir Maqbool Teeli	Mohammad Maqbool	19	Mir Maidam Dooru	Anantnag	14th August 2019	
253	Abid Ahmad Beigh	Ghulam Mohammad	31	Chinkral Mohalla, Habba Kadal	Srinagar	16th August 2019	
254	Shabir Ahmad Lone	Habibullah Lone	44	Nadihal, Rafiabad, Sopore	Baramulla	17th August 2019	
255	Danish Ahmad Sheikh	Fayaz Ahmad	15	Kawoosa Khalsa Narbal	Badgam	19th August 2019	
256	Fayaz Ahmad Naikoo	Abdul Rahim Naikoo		Tarzoo Khoiee, Sopore, Baramulla	Baramulla	19th August 2019	
257	Aqib Rashid Changa	Abdul Rashid	19	Hyder Colony Armpora Sopore, Baramulla	Baramulla	20th August 2019	
258	Waseem Ahmad Teeli	Mohammad Ashoor	22	Naseerabad Chinkipora Sopore, Baramulla	Baramulla	20th August 2019	
259	Sheikh Arbaz Ahmad	Fayaz Ahmad	22	Gopalpora, Chadoora	Badgam	17th August 2019	
260	Waqar Ahmad Ganie	Abdul Khaliq	23	Souch	Kulgam	21st August 2019	
261	Zahid Ahmad Dar	Ghulam Mohammad		Dasen Yaripora, Kulgam	Kulgam	21st August 2019	
262	Ajaz Ahmad Tantray	Mohammad Ramzan	21	Waripora, D.H. Pora, Kulgam	Kulgam	21st August 2019	
263	Yawar Hamid Khan	Abdul Hamid	18	Khanpora	Baramulla	21st August 2019	
264	Manzoor Ahmad Mir	Ghulam Mohammad	18	Khurhama, Lolab, Kupwara	Kupwara	19th August 2019	
265	Yasir Ashraf Rather	Mohammad Ashraf	19	Nowshera	Srinagar	19th August 2019	
266	Adil Ahmad Lone	Ghulam Mohammad	21	Segipora Samboor Pampore	Pulwama	22nd August 2019	
267	Shabir Ahmad Wani	Mohammad Yousuf	39	Larkipora, Padgampora	Pulwama	22nd August 2019	
268	Umar Gull Dar	Ghulam Rasool	25	Bonpora Samboora Pampore, Pulwama	Pulwama	22nd August 2019	
269	Raja Waseem Nisar Khan	Nasirullah Khan	45	Zachaldara, Kupwara	Kupwara	21st August 2019	
270	Aqib Hussain Ganie	Ghulam Mohammad		Hathlanpora Sopore	Baramulla	22nd August 2019	
271	Bilal Ahmad Mir	Mohammad Sultan	34	Azadgunj, Hathlanpora Sopore	Baramulla	22nd August 2019	
272	Amir Rashid Dar	Abdul Rashid	25	Gadihama, Kulgam	Kulgam	22nd August 2019	
273	Manzoor Ahmad Sheikh	Ghulam Nabi		Parimpora	Srinagar	20th August 2019	
274	Idrees Ahmad Rather	Javeed Ahmad	25	Hamdani Colony Bemina	Srinagar	19th August 2019	
275	Yawar Ahmad Bhat	Abdul SamadBhat	18	Panipora	Kulgam	24th August 2019	
276	Ishtiyaq Ahmad Ganie	Mohammad Akram	47	Sopat Devsar, Kulgam	Kulgam	24th August 2019	
277	Mohammad Musaib	Ali Mohammad	21	Nowpora Kalan Sopore,	Baramulla	27th August 2019	

	Kanwaloo			Baramulla			
278	Shahnaz Ahmad Dar	Ghulam Ahmad	30	Nowpora Sopore, Baramulla	Baramulla	27th August 2019	
279	Amir Ahmad Lone	Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din	21	Chimmer DH Pora, Kulgam	Kulgam	28th August 2019	
280	Tajamul Islam Naik	Abdul Rashid		Chimmer DH Pora	Kulgam	28th August 2019	
281	Zahid Bashir Bhat	Bashir Ahmad	20	SK Bala Hajin	Bandipora	20th August 2019	
282	Mushtaq Ahmad Ganie	late Abdul Satar	60	Garoora, Bandipora	Bandipora	20th August 2019	
283	Javeed Ahmad Khan	Saif-ud-Din Khan	25	SK Bala, Hajin	Bandipora	23rd August 2019	
284	Gowhar Ahmad Dar alias Gawa Gada	Mohammad Ashraf	23	Tawheed Abad, Hajin	Bandipora	23rd August 2019	
285	Farooq Ahmad Sheikh	Mohammad Sultan	50	Patushay, Bandipora	Bandipora	24th August 2019	
286	Junaid Ahmad Wani	late Ghulam Nabi		Khajabazar Khanyar	Srinagar	26th August 2019	
287	Abdul Ahad Parra	Mohammad Sultan	57	Deedarpora, Badra Kralgund	Kupwara	23rd August 2019	
288	Mehraj-ud-Din Bhat	Ghulam Mohammad	24	Ganie Mohalla Soura	Srinagar	26th August 2019	
289	Ishfaq Ahmad Naik	Abdul Gani	22	Chimmer Kawpora DH Pora	Kulgam	29th August 2019	
290	Fayaz Ahmad Batkoo	Asadullah Batkoo	40	Reshi Mohalla, Tral	Pulwama	29th August 2019	
291	Bashir Ahmad Laway	Abdul Rashid	43	Lurgam Tral, Pulwama	Pulwama	29th August 2019	
292	Manzoor Ahmad Kirmani	Mohammad Akbar	51	Jamia Qadeem Handwara	Kupwara	30th August 2019	
293	Reyaz Ahmad Khan alias Abu Baba	Abdul Rashid	56	Hajin, Kralgund, Qaziabad	Kupwara	8th August 2019	
294	Ajaz Ahmad Rizvi alias Ajaz Moulvi	Syed Abdul Baqi	53	Nabdipora, Hawal	Srinagar	29th August 2019	
295	Waseem Ahmad Lone	Mohammad Ramzan	26	Khadinyar	Baramulla	31st August 2019	
296	Mohammad Ramzan Khan	Ghulam Nabi	38	Gundpora	Bandipora	2nd September 2019	
297	Rayees Ahmad Check	Ghulam Nabi		Manzgam DH Pora	Kulgam	5th September 2019	
298	Rayees Ahmad Dar	Abdul Aziz	21	baghi Nishat Colony, Letpora, Awantipora	Pulwama	5th September 2019	
299	Yawar Nabi Shah	Ghulam Nabi Shah	21	Buhoo Awantipora	Pulwama	5th September 2019	
300	Javeed Ahmad Baba	Ghulam Ahmad	40	Larraw Jageer Tral	Pulwama	5th September 2019	
301	Amir Jabbar Lone	Mohammad Jabbar	25	Buhoo Awantipora	Pulwama	5th September 2019	

302	Inayatullah Reshi	Ali Mohammad	22	Bonpora Charsoo Awantipora	Pulwama	5th September 2019	
303	Muhtaq Ahmad Lone	Abdul Ahad	43	Magam Handwara	Kupwara	28th August 2019	
304	Mohammad Iqbal Gorsi	Keema Gorsi		Sangerwani	Pulwama	6th September 219	
305	Dawood Ahmad Khan	Mohammad Akbar Khan		Sangerwani	Pulwama	5th September 2019	
306	Nazaraf Hussain Khatana	Bashir Ahmad		Sangerwani	Pulwama	6th September 219	
307	Muazin Ahmad Kanwaloo	Ali Mohammad	19	Nowpora Kalan Sopore	Baramulla	6th September 219	
308	Mehraj-ud-Din Denthoo	Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din	20	MalBagh, Kralgund	Kupwara	6th September 219	
309	Suheel Ahmad Shagoo	Habibullah	20	Bongam Langate	Kupwara	6th September 219	
310	Adil Ramzan Wani	Mohammad Ramzan	23	Bandipora, Khansahib	Badgam	6th September 219	
311	Ajaz Ahmad Bhat	Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din	23	Husgund, Arigam Khansahib	Badgam	6th September 219	
312	Subeel Javeed Khan	Javaid Ahmad	32	Dawlatabad, Qazigund	Anantnag	5th September 2019	
313	Asif Ahmad Reshi	Mohammad Yaseen	25	Sheikhpora, Marhama Bijbehara	Anantnag	5th September 2019	
314	Parveez Ahmad Bhat	Ali Mohammad	26	Sultanpora, Marhama Bijbehara	Anantnag	5th September 2019	
315	Bilal Ahmad Dar	Mohammad Jamal		Charakoot Lolab	Kupwara	9th September 2019	
316	Bashir Ahmad Piswal	Ghulam Hassan		Dardpora Kralpora	Kupwara	9th September 2019	
317	Mudasir Fayaz Mir	Fayaz Ahmad		Kralpora Chadoora	Badgam	12th Septemeber 2019	
318	Tajamul Farooq Mir	Farooq Ahmad		Kralpora Chadoora	Badgam	12th Septemeber 2019	
319	Ishfaq Ahmad Dar	Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din	25	SK Payeen Ajas	Bandipora	11th September 2019	
320	Ishfaq Ahmad Ganie	Mohammad Ramzan	22	SK Bala Hajin, Malpora	Bandipora	11th September 2019	
321	Mirza Sajad Hussain Beigh	Ali Mohammad		Hawal	Srinagar	29th August 2019	
322	Rayees Ahmad	Ali Mohammad		Baghwanpora	Srinagar	13th	

	Dar			Barbarshah		September 2019	
323	Imtiyaz Ahmad Gujree	Mohammad Ramzan	40	Jogilankar Rainawari	Srinagar	13th September 2019	
324	Rouf Ahmad Mir	Mohammad Aslam	59	Kargam Palpora	Badgam	14th September 2019	
325	Mohammad Nasrullah Mir	Abdul Razak		Diyarwani Batmaloo	Srinagar	13th September 2019	
326	Shabir Ahmad Khanday	Mushtaq Ahmad	24	Syedpora Iddgha	Srinagar	13th September 2019	
327	Parveez Ahmad Bhat	Abdul Rashid	35	Yarigund Narbal	Badgam	12th Septemeber 2019	
328	Owais Ahmad Gilla	Abdul Ahad		Habba Kadal	Srinagar	13th September 2019	
329	Manzoor Ahmad Mir	Nazir Ahmad	35	Frestbal Pampore	Pulwama	16th September 2019	
330	Ilyas Bashir Khanday	Nazir Ahmad		Frestbal Pampore	Pulwama	16th September 2019	
331	Bilal Ahmad Bhat	Mohammad Ramzan	31	Khankah Bagh, Frestbal Pampore	Pulwama	16th September 2019	
332	Mubeen Ahmad Bhat	Mohammad Yousuf	48	Drangbal Pampore	Pulwama	16th September 2019	
333	Tariq Ahmad Shah	Ghulam Nabi		Bijbehara	Anantnag	11th September 2019	
334	Zubair Ahmad Lone	Mohammad Salam	20	Khanpora, Chak Daseen, Yaripora	Kulgam	7th Sepetmber 2019	
335	Mohammad Amin Allaie	Wali Mohammad	56	Machwa Chadoora	Badgam	7th Sepetmber 2019	
336	Javeed Ahmad Sofi	Mohammad Ramzan	45	Parabagh Rawalpora	Srinagar	14th September 2019	
337	Shahid Farooq Sofi	Farooq Ahmad		Sempora Bomia Sopore	Baramulla	17th September 2019	
338	Ishfaq Ahmad Lone	Abdul Rahim		Kralpora	Kupwara	18th September 2019	
339	Fayaz Ahmad Zargar	Ghulam Rasool	56	Gani Mohalla, Jamia Masjid, Nowhatta	Srinagar	18th September 2019	
340	Feroz Ahmad Khan	Abdul Gani	48	Begumbagh Kakapora / AP Khanyar Srinagar	Pulwama	18th September 2019	
341	Mohammad Aqib Bhat	Niyaz Ahmad		Zaindar Mohalla, Nowhatta	Srinagar	18th September 2019	

342	Faisal Nazir Ganie	Nazir Ahmad		Batmaloo	Srinagar	19th September 2019	
343	Abid Sidiq Gujree	Mohammad Sidiq	22	Bohrikadal	Srinagar	18th September 2019	
344	Sahir Amin Dar	Mohammad Amin	18	Kursoo Raj Bagh	Srinagar	19th September 2019	
345	Khursheed Ahmad Bhat	Mohammad Jamal	18	Ponewah	Kulgam	31th August 2019	
346	Innayatullah Zargar	Ali Mohammad	50	Sheikh Mohalla, Soura	Srinagar	18th September 2019	
347	Mohammad Ashraf Bhat	Ghulam Hassan	66	Secondary School Enclave, Rawalpora	Srinagar	26th September 2019	
348	Shaheen Ahmad Mir	Mohammad Kamal Mir	23	Cherpora Narbal	Badgam	26th September 2019	
349	Mudasir Ahmad Rather	late Abdul Aziz	30	Arwani	Anantnag	26th September 2019	
350	Manzoor Ahmad Mir	Abdul Salam Mir		Adoora Rampathri	Shopian	26th September 2019	
351	Adil Hussain Malla		21	Maldeera, Zainapora	Shopian		
352	Shahid Shafi Sheikh		29	Mochwa, Allie Mohalla, Chadoora	Badgam		
353	Amir Shafi Bhat		19	Karimabad	Pulwama		
354	Tawseef Amahd Lone		25	Gundpora	Bandipora		
355	Latief Ahmad Dar		36	Panzgam, Awantipora	Pulwama		
356	Adil Hussain Dar		20	Chatripora	Shopian		
357	Manzoor Ahmad Dar		37	Sahipora, Kralgund, Handwara	Kupwara		
358	Zubair Hassan Wani		27	Kalantra Bala Kreeri	Baramulla		
359	Ishfaq Ahmad Bhat		26	Nunmai	Kulgam		
360	Umar Yousuf Naik		19	Babapora	Shopian		
361	Mudasir Ahmad Naik		21	Babapora	Shopian		
362	Imran Qayoom Ganie		25	Nowpora Jagir	Baramulla		
363	Showket Ahmad Malik		27	Guloora, Langate	Kupwara		
364	Showkat Ahmad Dar		38	Murran	Pulwama		
365	Ishfaq Ahmad Lone		25	Hawoora, Khundwani	Kulgam		
366	Muzamil Ahmad Ganie		22	Chatpora	Pulwama		

367	Farhan Fayaz Lilu		25	Mohalla Jamia	Baramulla		
368	Mehraj-ud-Din Chopan		22	Handoora, Tral	Pulwama		
369	Arif Younis Ganie		51	Kalampora	Pulwama		
370	Bilal Ahmad Bhat		33	Katrasoo	Kulgam		
371	Adil Farooq Bhat		24	Khrew, Pampore, New Jamia Masjid Mohalla	Pulwama		
372	Nazir Ahmad Mantoo		54	Kanihama	Shopian		
373	Abdul Rashid Shigan		40	Lachmanpora, Batamaloo	Srinagar		
374	Abdul Qayoom Tantray		35	Rohama, Rafiabad	Baramulla		
375	Mushtaq Ahmad Mir		27	Lar	Ganderbal		
376	Mohammad Yaqoob Bhat		20	Pattan	Baramulla		
377	Showkat Ahmad Ganie		31	Chadoora	Badgam		
378	Shifayat Ali Khan		33	Lachipora, Gujjar Nala	Baramulla		
379	Shahid Salam Naikoo		25	Bonbazar	Shopian		
380	Ghulam Nabi Bhat		31	Chakpath, Larkipora	Anantnag		
381	Mohammad Yousuf Ganie		24	Mool, Chitrigam	Shopian		
382	Abdul Qayoom Wani		25	Ganjipora, Mirbazar	Anantnag		
383	Mushtaq Ahmad Wani		50	Soaf Shali, Kokernag	Anantnag		
384	Nawshad Gagroo		30	Soaf Shali, Kokernag	Anantnag		
385	Abdul Qayoom Lone		38	Kalantra Bala Kreeri	Baramulla		
386	Zahoor Ahmad Gojri		40	Syed Kareem	Baramulla		
387	Ghulam Mohammad Wani		59	Ohangam, Beerwah	Badgam		
388	Murtaza Hassan Laway		20	Dalwan, Charar-i-Sharief	Badgam		
389	Faisal Hassan Naikoo		19	Qazihamam	Baramulla		
390	Nissar Ahmad Dar		31	Hyderpora AP Gunghbugh	Srinagar		
391	Abdul Qayoom Mir		57	Saloosa Kreeri	Baramulla		
392	Mohammad Yousuf Bhat		48	Choon	Badgam		
393	Sabzar Ahmad Naik		32	Babapora	Shopian		
394	Irfan Ahmad Wani		20	Dangerpora, Shutloo, Rafiabad	Baramulla		
395	Abdul Rashid		50	Nasrullahpora,	Badgam		

	Rather						
396	Attiqa Begum		72	Maisuma	Srinagar		
397	Nasir Rasheed Bhat		20	Zagigam, Rajpora	Pulwama		
398	Mohammad Sikander Malik		30	Gundpora, Rampora	Bandipora		
399	Mohammad Shafi Magray		21	Kandi Khass	Kupwara		
400	Bilal Ahmad Mir		50	Gadpora, Tral	Pulwama		
401	Shabir Ahmad Bhat		30	Gopalpora, Chadoora	Badgam		
402	Fayaz Ahmad Paul		30	Ompora	Badgam		
403	Mohammad Maqbool Malla		60	Amberpora, Tarzoo, Sopore	Baramulla		
404	Sheikh Danish Mushtaq		27	Aloosa	Bandipora		
405	Manzoor Ahmad Ganie		45	Madmado, Kalaroos	Kupwara		
406	Farooq Ahmad Shah		23	Khrewan, Chadder	Kulgam		
407	Javaid Ahmad Khan		29	Bugam	Kulgam		
408	Ishfaq Ahmad Najar		24	Panzan, Chadoora	Badgam		
409	Gulzar Ahmad Ganie		30	Arreh	Kulgam		
410	Mohammad Akram Najar		53	Bicherwara, Kralgund	Kupwara		
411	Nasir Ahmad Ganie		40	Raipora, Palhalan, Pattan	Baramulla		
412	Asif Ahmad Bhat		24	Tungdanoo, Yaripora	Kulgam		
413	Ajaz Ahmad Wagay		20	Dalwan, Charar-i-Sharief	Badgam		
414	Mysar Majeed Malik		19	Mohalla Dhoni Seri, Warpora, Pattan	Baramulla		
415	Jameel Ahmad Awan		49				
416	Abdul Majid Ariya		49				
417	Zahid Ahmad Rather		27	Lolab	Kupwara		
418	Imtiyaz Ahmad Mir		27	Bathipora	Baramulla		
419	Irshad Ahmad Dar		29	Mundaji Sopore	Baramulla		
420	Mudasir Qadir Ganie		32	Hyderpora	Srinagar		
421	Shahnawaz Ahmad Ganie		32	Hyderpora	Srinagar		
422	Abdullah Bin Mohammad		27	Sopore	Baramulla		
423	Mohammad Shafi Yatoo		23	Audoora, Sheeri	Baramulla		
424	Ghulam Qadir Rather		27	Tawheed Colony Tarzoo, Sopore	Baramulla		

425	Mohammad Yousuf Chopan		29	Chopan Mohalla, Midoora, Awantipora	Pulwama		
426	Rafiq Ahmad Magray		27	Nawagabra Karnah	Kupwara		
427	Mohammad Ramzan Sheikh		66	Rampora, Qaimoh	Kulgam		
428	Mohammad Younis Dar		22	Arwah Malik Mohalla, Beerwah	Badgam		
429	Zahoor Ahmad Ganie		40	Pakherpora	Badgam		
430	Aijaz Ahmad Bhat		30	Nehama, Kralgund	Kupwara		
431	Owais Khalid Dar		25	Nigeen Bagh, Krankshivan Colony, Sopore	Baramulla		
432	Ghulam Nabi Sheikh		47	Nowhatta	Srinagar		
433	Abdul Hamid Rather		38	Hussipora, Chadoora	Badgam		
434	Asif Ahmad Bhat		24	Shalgund, Lalpora, Lolab	Kupwara		
435	Aijaz Ahmad Mir		26	Lagripora, Bomai, Sopore	Baramulla		
436	Salman Ibrahim Sheikh		19	Rampora, Qaimoh	Kulgam		
437	Manzoor Ahmad Ganie		58	Nowpora, Payeen	Pulwama		
438	Fayaz Ahmad Donu		26	Redwani Payeen, Qaimoh	Kulgam		
439	Ashiq Hussain Dar		20	Rahmoo, Rajpora	Pulwama		
440	Khursheed Ahmad Khan		43	Rajpora, Zachaldara	Kupwara		
441	Mushtaq Ahmad Mir		38	Rajpora, Zachaldara	Kupwara		
442	Ashraf Ganie		32	Botingoo	Baramulla		
443	Irfan Hussain Wani		22	Awantipora	Anantnag		
444	Noor Mohammad Kalwal		53	Ranghamam, Nowhatta	Srinagar		
445	Suhail Ahmad Wagay		21	Sirnoo	Pulwama		
446	Naaz Mohammad Allaie		40	Wathoora, Chadoora	Badgam		
447	Tanveer Ahmad Wani		28	Kandoora, Beerwah	Badgam		
448	Zahoor Ahmad Sheikh		26	Kandoora, Beerwah	Badgam		
449	Morifat Ahmad Mir		32	Kandoora, Beerwah	Badgam		
450	Ghulam Jeelani Gatoo		19	Malik Mohalla	Shopian		
451	Muzzafar Ahmad Malik		21	Dudwagan, Dooru	Anantnag		
452	Mohmmad Iqbal Malik		30	Dudwagan, Dooru	Anantnag		

453	Bilal Ahmad Sheikh		26	Dudwagan, Dooru	Anantnag		
454	Ishfaq Ahmad Sheikh		21	Goorinard, Dooru	Anantnag		
455	Mohammad Yousuf Mir		54	Ratnipora	Shopian		
456	Sheikh Tajamul		29	Rampora, Qaimoh	Kulgam		
457	Amir Ahmad Khan		19	Marhama, Bijbehara	Anantnag		
458	Zubair Ahmad Dar		27	Nagam, Dailpora, Chadoora	Badgam		
459	Abdul Majid Munshi		43	Munshi Mohalla, Gulgam	Kupwara		
460	Suhail Nisar Lone		21	Lone Mohalla, Pampore	Pulwama		
461	Ubaid Rashid Mir		21	Bonbazar	Shopian		
462	Sajad Ahmad Tantray		24	Shirpora, Frisal, yaripora	Kulgam		
463	Javaid Ahmad Fallay		34	Ganowpora	Shopian		
464	Vikas Nissar Ganai		23	Chinkipora, Sopore	Baramulla		
465	Shabir Ahmad Mir		47	Dardpora, Kralpora	Kupwara		
466	Abdul Majeed Mir Alias Majnoon		42	Bag-i-Islam	Baramulla		
467	Ghulam Ahmad Dar		69	Sagipora, Kreeri (AP Gangbugh, Srinagar)	Baramulla		
468	Azad Ahmad Sheikh		26	Arreh	Kulgam		
469	Mohammad Iqbal Dar		43	Arreh	Kulgam		
470	Javaid Ahmad Dar		29	Arreh	Kulgam		
471	Ali Mohammad Lone		60	Nehama	Pulwama		
472	Hilal Ahmad Laway		23	Chrari Shareef	Badgam		
473	Ghulam Qadir Lone		72	Ananwan, Kralgund	Kupwara		
474	Asif Rashid Mir		27	Nathipora, Sopore	Baramulla		
475	Waseem Ahmad Itoo		28	Herpora, Batagund	Shopian		
476	Mohammad Abbas Bhat		38	Arreh	Kulgam		
477	Sajad Ahmad Mir		33	Methan, Channapora	Badgam		
478	Sameer Ahmad Malla		22	Hairpor Heff	Shopian		
479	Mohammad Huzair Bhat		19	Saloosa, Kreeri	Baramulla		
480	Khalil Ahmad Daing		36	Ramsoo	Ramban		
481	Mudasir Ahmad Piswal		28	Amrohe Karna	Kupwara		

482	Zaffar Iqbal		50	Tralkhal Palendri PoK-Through counsel Shakat Hussain	Srinagar		
483	Reyaz Ahmad Badana		27	Amrohe Karna	Kupwara		
484	Mohammad Yaseen Reshi		50	Marhama, Bijbehara	Anantnag		
485	Zameer Ahmad Raina		48	Amrohe Karna	Kupwara		
486	Aadil Ahmad Shah		22	Muhalla Tengpora Heff, Shirmal	Shopian		
487	Parveez Ahmad Bhat		33	HMT	Srinagar		
488	Mukhtar Ahmad Bhat		24	Check Mantribugh	Shopian		
489	Amir Hussain Bhat		22	Arreh	Kulgam		
490	Ghulam Mohi-ud-din Thokar		61	Awantipora	Pulwama		
491	Fida Hussain Bhat		27	Devsar	Kulgam		
492	Arshid Ahmad Allie		51		Kulgam		
493	Irfan-ul-haq Dar		21	Awantipora	Kulgam		
494	Dawood Ahmad Kaloo		34	Sofi Hamam, Sopore	Baramulla		
495	Mohammad Iqba Hafiz		28				
496	Manzoor Ahmad Lone		25				
497	Amir Maqbool Khan		22	New Colony, Largam	Shopian		
498	Ghulam Mohammad Malla		24	Sever Kurahama	Kupwara		
499	Tanveer Ahmad Ganie		26	Ashtangoo, Aloosa	Bandipora		
500	Shahbaaz Ahmad Bhat		25				
501	Ghulam Hassan Shah		60	Sugan Muland, Zainapora	Shopian		
502	Firdous Ahmad Shah		22	Shartmuqam, Lolab	Kupwara		
503	M. Hussain Lone		35				
504	Syed Imtiyaz Hyder		50	Gojra	Badgam		
505	Umar Nawaz Khan		24	Zainder Mohalla	Srinagar		
506	Khursheed Ahmad Dar		35	Tulkhana, Bijbehara	Anantnag		
507	Khalid Hussain Malik		41	Kanjikhula, Yaripora	Kulgam		
508	Mohammad Amin Bhat		50	Babpora, Magraypora, Chadoora	Badgam		
509	Mohammad Yousuf Bhat		57	Sontabugh (AP Ratnipora,	Pulwama		

				Kakapora)			
510	Ashiq Hussain Khwaja		38	Kralgund	Kupwara		
511	Aijaz Ahmad Najar		26	Batpora, Mumkak, Sopore	Baramulla		
512	Fayaz Ahmad Mir		49	Darambagh, Kralpura, Chadoora	Badgam		
513	Reyaz Ahmad Dar		36	Panzan, Chadoora	Badgam		
514	Masarat Alam Bhat		46	Zainder Mohalla	Srinagar		
515	Bilal Ahmad Hajam		35	Manz Mohalla, Aanchar, Soura	Srinagar		
516	Manzoor Ahmad Mir		45	Adoora, Rampathri, Keegam	Shopian		
517	Bilal Ahmad Mir		25	Mujgund	Srinagar		
518	Mudasir Ahmad Dar		30	Pinjoora	Shopian		
519	Rouf Ahmad Malik		35	Pinjoora	Shopian		
520	Junaid Ahmad Dar		34	Wadwan	Badgam		
521	Tariq Ahmad Lone		35				
522	Bashir Ahmad Dar		48				
523	Haji Mohammad Sidiq		67				
524	Riyaz Ahmad Bhat		32	Karimabad	Pulwama		
525	Athar Mohammad Lone		19	Tawheed Gunj at present Rangwar	Baramulla		
526	Rashid Gulzar Dar		19	Tawheed Bagh Sopore	Baramulla		
527	Mohammad Shafi Lone		32	K-Kalan Srigufwara	Anantnag		
528	Maqsood Ahmad Khan		34	Chechmarg Hardu Panza	Budgam		
529	Waheed Ul Zaman		45	Shar Shali Pampore	Pulwama		
530	Shabir Ahmad Rather		38	Mehmood Abad Dooru	Anantnag		
531	Mohammad Shafi Sheikh		55	Meemendar, Shopian	Shopian		
532	Zahoor Ahmad Khan		24	Bonpora Soibug	Budgam		
533	Bashir Ahmad Bhat		45	Barbarshah	Srinagar		
534	Sajad Ahmad Beigh		36	Narbal	Budgam		
535	Abdul Majeed Sheikh		28	Fatehgarh	Baramulla		
536	Showkat Ahmad Wani		33	Harmain	Shopian		
537	Mohammad		27	Kharpora Sirnoo	Pulwama		

	Shafi Mir						
538	Sameer Rashid		19	Kakpora	Pulwama		
539	Towseef Rashid Dar		19	Gundibagh Kakapora	Pulwama		
540	Bashir Ahmad Sualiah		39	Mohalla Jadeed	Baramulla		
541	Muneeb Ul Islam		24	Reshipora Herman	Shopian		
542	Mushtaq Ahmad Miyan		39	Miyan Mohalla, Pattan	Baramulla		
543	Suhail Ahmad Wagay		21	Sirnoo	Pulwama		
544	Tanveer Ahmad Awan		47				
545	Nisar Ahmad Ahwan		45				
546	Ghulam Fareed		42				
547	Mohammad Abdullah		36				
548	Mohammad Imran		30				
549	Gulzar Ahmad Khan		21	Anderhama Drugmullah at prsent Rajbag, srinagar	Kupwara		
550	Aejaz Ahmad wani		27	Chitroo Dangerpora	Budgam		
551	Aejaz Ahmad Bhat		21	Chinigam Frisal	Kulgam		
552	Muzaffar Ahmad Bhat		25	Tral Monghama	Pulwama		
553	Suhail Ahmad		22	Banger Mohalla Hajin	Bandipora		
554	Shabbier Ahmad Mir		28	Chinand Khushlpora	Baramulla		
555	Ashaq Hussain Malik		21	Arwani Bijbehara	Anantnag		
556	Masood Ahmad Bhat		35	Chidder	Kulgam		
557	Ishtiyaq Ahmad Wani		29	Goshbug Pattan	Baramulla		
558	Younis Nabi Naik		29	Pinglish Tral	Pulwama		
559	Rameez Mohi ud din		34	Mir Mohalla Trehgam	Kupwara		
560	Firdous Ahmad Shah		21	Shartmuqam Lolab	Kupwara		
561	Adil Hussain Shah		23	Shartmuqam Lolab	Kupwara		
562	Abdul Samad Malla		50	Ganistan Sumbal	Bandipora		
563	Samiullah Sheikh		32	Tantraypora Palhallan Pattan	Baramulla		
564	Asif Ashraf Malik		21	Krawoora	Shopian		
565	Zahoor Ahmad Dar		50	Hawoora Khundwani	Kulgam		
566	Aijaz Ahmad		25	Patloor Shahoora	Pulwama		

	Wani			Litter			
567	Mudasir Ahmad Lone		23	Hawoora Khundwani	Kulgam		
568	Zahoor Ahmad Bhat		40	Mirpora Trehgam	Kupwara		
569	Riyaz Ahmad Dar		36	Panzan Chadoora	Budgam		
570	Sabzar Ahmad Dar		30	Sangran	Shopian		
571	Sajad Ahmed Nawoo		29	Tangpora Naikhai Hajin	Bandipora		
572	Ghulam Mohammad Sheikh		33	Ashtangoo Aloosa	Bandipora		
573	Irshad Ahmad Bhat		19	Kaw Mohalla Tantraypora Palhalan Pattan	Barammulla		
574	Abdul hameed Parray		55	Syed Mohalla Hajin	Bandipora		
575	Asad Ullah Parray		48	Syed Mohalla Hajin	Bandipora		
576	Ajaz Ahmad Parray		31	Laribal Tral	Pulwama		
577	Sajad Ahmad Badroo		29	Trali Payeen	Pulwama		
578	Ali Mohammad Lone		60	Nehama	Pulwama		
579	Shabir Ahmad Bhat		31	Buchoo Kamala	Pulwama		
580	Shahbaz Farooq Bhat		19	Rathpora Eidgah	Srinagar		
581	Sartaj Ahmad Dar		26	Sopat Devsar	Kulgam		
582	Aqib Gulzar		21	Gund Mohalla Uranhall Bijbihara	Anantnag		
583	Mohammad Shaban Dar		49	Bijbehara	Anantnag		
584	Abdul Hameed Bhat		53	Batwani	Ganderbal		
585	Mohammad Yaqoob Bhat		45	Karimabad	Pulwama		
586	Tariq Ahmad Malik		31	Danwathpora kokernag	Anantnag		
587	Waseem Raja		35	Habdipora	Shopian		
588	Waseem Ahmad Lone		26	Khadniyar	Baramulla		
589	Hashim Farooq Mir		28	Ikhrajpora Rajbagh	Srinagar		
590	Mubashir Ishrat		28	Pinglena	Pulwama		
591	Faisal Amin Mir		19	Bonabazar	Shopian		
592	Tashooq Ahmad Banday		55	Najan Beerwah	Budgam		
593	Mushtaq Ahmad Bhat		41	Veeri Bijbehara	Anantnag		
594	Duraiman Khan		40	Kudara	Bandipora		
595	Mohammad		20	Larm Ganjipora	Anantnag		

	Abass Dar						
596	Aijaz Ahmad Dar		42	Noorpora Awantipora	Pulwama		
597	Arshid Ahmad Dass		48	Braw Bandina Awantipora	Pulwama		
598	Hilal Ahmad Laway		23	Dalwan Charari Sharief	Budgam		
599	Syed Imtiyaz Hyder		50	Gojra	Budgam		
600	Faizan Ahmad Bhat		20	Panzan Chadoora	Budgam		
601	Amir Shafi Bhat		52	Karimabad	Pulwama		
602	Hameed Ganie		64	Wazirbagh Zabarwan Colony H. No. 119	Budgam		
603	ManzoorAhmad Itoo		48	Durpora	Shopian		
604	Mubashir Hussain Rather		47	Astan Mohalla Awneera	Shopian		
605	Ali Mohammad Sheikh		36	Ashtengoo	Bandipora		
606	Bilal Ahmad Lone		32	Mumak Balpora Sopore	Pulwama		
607	Tanveer Ahmad Ganie		29	Mandoora Tral	Pulwama		
608	Rashid Nabi Khan		25	Chatloora Rafiabad	Baramulla		
609	Rayees Ahmad Parray		25	Matipora Rohama Rafiabad	Baramulla		
610	Rameez Ahmad Shah		21	Souch	Kulgam		
611	Aijaz Ahmad Khan		30	Naseem Bagh Krankshivlan Colony Sopore	Baramulla		
612	Nisar Ahmad Bhat		48	Sheri	Baramulla		
613	Sameer Ahmad Bhat		26	Pinglena	Pulwama		
614	Pappu Sutradasar		49	Tajpora	Srinagar		
615	Suraj Manzoor Malik		23	Shah Mohalla Midoora Awantipora	Pulwama		
616	Suhail Salam Sheikh		25	Kumar Mohalla Midoora Awantipora	Pulwama		
617	Rayees Ahmad Dar		27	Valraman	Baramulla		
618	Ansar Ul Haq Raina		28	Ticken Batapora	Pulwama		
619	Inayat Ashq Lone		20	Samboora Pampore	Pulwama		
620	Aadil Ahmad Dar		23	Sigripora Samboora Pampore	Pulwama		
621	Mukhtar Ahmad Rather		29	Haripargam Tral Awantipora	Pulwama		
622	Ghulam Ahmad Dar		50	Gangbugh	Srinagar		

623	Imtiyaz Ahmad Khan		35	Chak Razak Khan	Srinagar		
624	Syed Akhtar Ali Awan		50	Mulaqan Athmuqam Neela, Muzaffar Abad POK	Srinagar		
625	Shahnawaz Ahmad Shah		22	Hardkichru Pahalgam	Srinagar		
626	Abrar Ahmad Ganie		16				
627	Asrar Yaqoob Pahloo		17				
628	Muzaffar Ahmad Shah		68				
629	Moiz Khan		19	Jawaharnagar	Srinagar		
630	Gowhar Ahmad Naikoo		20	Children	Shopian		
631	Manzoor Ahmad Sheikh		25	Parimpora	Srinagar		
632	Javaid Ahmad Khan		16	Chakpora Nowpora Kalan Sopore	Baramulla		
633	Bilal Ahmad Dar		25	Cheerkot Lolab	Kupwara		
634	Mehraj ud Din Dar		55	Aramwari Zero Bridge Rajbagh	Srinagar		
635	Habibullah Mir		53	Mujgund	Srinagar		